

WALTER R. CHIVERS, professor of sociology at Morehouse College, was re-elected this month as president of the National Conference on Adult Education and the Negro at the annual meeting of the organization at Atlantic City, N. J.

African Interlude 32
The African Academy of Arts and Research, which has several times sponsored festivals at Carnegie Hall with considerable success, will this year have to forego a festival for lack of funds. It will offer a substitute, however, in the form of an "African Interlude," a program of dance and music to be presented at the Hotel Diplomat on May 7. *New York N.Y.*

Asadata Dafora will again be on hand with some new dance numbers, assisted by Alma Sutton and others. Norman Coker will be the featured drummer. And for those who know the great names in contemporary jazz, Dizzy Gillespie and his trumpet will be a potent combination. *Am. 4-20-47*

The proceeds from the performance will be added to the campaign drive for \$25,000 to enable the academy to continue its program of educational and cultural exchange, research, information and public relations, designed to promote good-will between Africa and America. *Am. 4-20-47*



HEAD \$25,000 CAMPAIGN—Officers of the \$25,000 campaign of the African Academy of Art and Research in New York are, front row, left to right: Attorney Ruth Whitehead Whaley, co-chairman of the campaign; Judge Miles Paige, Special Sessions Court and treasurer of the campaign; Commissioner Maurice P. Davidson, State Power Commission and co-chairman of the drive; Judge Vernon Riddick, Magistrates Court and co-chairman of Ways and Means Committee. Back row, left to right: Police Capt. Emanuel Kline, chief of Harlem Youth Squad and co-chairman of Ways and Means Committee; the Rev. James H. Robinson, chairman of the \$25,000 fund raising campaign; Commissioner Ray Jones, Department Housing and Buildings and chairman, Ways and Means Committee; Mr. Mbadiwe, president of African Academy of Arts and Research. *Am. 4-20-47*

EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA GIVES ACADEMY \$2,000

NEW YORK—A \$2,000 donation to the African Academy of Arts and Research by Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia was announced here last week. *Am. 4-20-47*

AFRICA HOUSE HERE TO SERVE STUDENTS

New York Times N.Y.

Building Opened in W. 140th

Street Largely With Funds

From Ethiopia and Haiti

32-10-13-47

Representatives of Haiti, the

Gold Coast, Liberia and South Africa attended yesterday the opening of Africa House at 459 West 140th Street, sponsored by the African Academy of Arts and Research as a meeting place for students in the United States.

An African song of welcome and an African song of freedom were sung by Charlotte Sanchez to the tom-tom beats of Asadata Dafora before 150 persons. The house was bought largely through a \$2,000 gift from Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia and a smaller donation from the Haitian Government.

"The Negro is not inferior," Antonio Vieux, vice chairman of the Haitian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, said in French. "That is the principle to which we are dedicated. The darker peoples must unite and fight for their freedom. Men of all colors can and must march hand in hand toward peace and freedom." *Am. 4-20-47*

Daniel Chapman of the Gold Coast, an area specialist on the United Nations secretariat, said:

"We can't deny that Africa is still backward when measured by the American standard of living and a material culture. We must break through the isolation and physical barriers which bind the Africans and keep them ignorant. Then we'll harness their potential energies and direct them into constructive channels." *Am. 4-20-47*

Mrs. A. B. Xuma, leader of women's organizations in Johannesburg, South Africa, was another speaker. "South Africa is one of the worst countries when it comes to race relations," she declared. "Almost everything there is under white control. When the Negro tries to expand in any direction he always encounters the whites."

Gabriel L. Dennis, Secretary of State of Liberia and chairman of her delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, brought greetings to K. Ozuomba Mbadiwe, president of the academy.

"Students are constantly traveling from Liberia to the United States," Mr. Dennis commented, "and I am glad they will have this meeting place."

An appeal for funds to support the academy's program was made by Dr. Channing Tobias, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund. Mr. Mbadiwe asked for contributions of chairs and tables for the house.

Tobias Urges Support Of Africa House
Atlanta, Ga.
BY GLADYS P. GRAHAM

NEW YORK — (A N P) — The spacious stone mansion purchased by the African Academy of Arts and Research of which K. Czuomb Mbadiwe is president, opened here Sunday with an open house. Dr. Channing H. Tobias who spent several months turning various parts of West and Central Africa and is at present director of the Phelps-Stokes fund, was the guest or principal speaker and made a stirring plea that the community get behind the academy.

Rev. Charles Y. Trig, master of ceremonies presented along with the other dignitaries Daniel Chapman, area specialist at the U. N. a former instructor of education in Accra, Gold Coast, West Africa. Chapman told of the contributions being made in America by the individuals who come here.

Secretary of State Gabriel L. Dennis, chairman of the Liberian delegation to the UN extended greetings from Liberia for the success of the organization. Antonio Viex, vice president of the Haitian delegation to the UN brought greetings from Haiti along with Henri Ch. Rosemond, editor of the Haitian Tribune. An announcement was also made at the time of a personal gift of \$100 from the ambassador, Joseph D. Charles.

The only women on the lengthy program was Mrs. A. B. Xuma, the wife of Dr. Alfred Xume of Johannesburg, South Africa. The assembly were told of her husband's sacrifice in coming some 12,000 miles at his own expense to appear before the UN on behalf of the natives of South Africa. *Am. 4-20-47*

Mrs. Xuma, who is a native American, stated that when she went to South Africa in 1940 there were no women's organizations. Now there are some eight or nine. The most powerful was given as the African National congress which Mrs. Xuma said was a dynamic political organization somewhat similar to the NAACP in America.

STICK TOGETHER

"Women are sticking together and breaking down discrimination in South Africa. This is an extremely unique occasion and means more than just the opening of a house here. It is the realization of a long cherished dream and soon we in South Africa hope to erect a similar Africa house," said Mrs. Xuma.

Two students, Milton Asioduh Macauley and Felix Akin Olunloyo of Nigeria, both of whom are enrolled in the modern photography school in New York and at the Brooklyn Museum of Art, had displays of their color and portrait work, and were later introduced by Mbadiwe.

Asadata Dafora, prominent African dancer and Charlotte Sanchez, presented the musical feature of the evening.

Members of the board requested that he express their gratitude for the generous contribution to Africa House. *Am. 4-20-47*

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, who was unable to be present, sent a letter of appreciation for the donation. The Hon. Maurice P. Davidson, former commissioner of the Power and Light Authority of New York City and a member of the board of directors of the academy, informed Mr. Sachs that the mem-

Africa House Gets \$1,200 From Sachs
Am. 4-20-47

U.S. West Indians Spur Solidarity

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, BWI—Delegates to the Caribbean Labor Congress were told last week that a new organization, to be known as the American Association for West Indian Advancement, was being formed in New York to help further the aims of federation in the West Indies.

News of the organizational project was made public by Augustine A. Austin, the wealthy Harlem real estate operator who is here as an observer-delegate representing the American Committee for West Indian Federation.

Hold Deep Interest

Austin, chairman of the New York Committee, had just finished reading a 3,000-word memorandum to the delegates when he announced that the AAWIA was in the process of formation.

"This memorandum," he told the delegates, "is another tangible expression of the deep and abiding interest of West Indians who have been compelled, in quest of wider opportunities, to migrate from the several islands and areas, and to live, work and settle in the United States of America."

Keep Solidarity

"Yet along with their devotion to the best traditions and highest interests of the country of their adoption, they have never lost their feeling of solidarity with their brothers in the Caribbean, nor their sense of obligation to render every possible aid toward the development and advancement of the people of the lands of their birth and origin."

Generous applause greeted Mr. Austin's mention of his committee associates in New York. Among those named were Richard B. Moore, secretary of the American Committee for West Indian Federation; the Rev. Ethelred Brown, Hope R. Stevens, Ferdinand T. Smith, Dr. Godfrey Nurse, A. M. Wendell Malliet, George W. Jones, Dr. Charles Petioni, Clarence Wilton, A. C. Gilbert, Drs. Gerald Spencer, Charles N. Ford, Norman Pritchard, J. C. Morris, Ruppert Jemmott and Miss Maria Clunie.

Rights And Duties

In A Democracy

Journal and Guide
By LUTHER P. JACKSON

Delegates To History Association Sessions In Oklahoma City Impressed By Experiences

WHEN an individual serves as a delegate to a national meeting located in some distant city, he may bring back home a report on the proceedings of the meeting or he may confine himself to certain observations on the character of the city itself. I choose to do both with respect to the 32nd annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History which I attended at Oklahoma City, Okla., on Oct. 24, 25, 26. Situated in the Southwest more than 1200 miles from Petersburg, this far away city had a special attraction for those of us delegates who came from the Southeast and other distant points.

In our group were representatives from the schools and colleges of twelve states embracing chiefly persons who are teachers of history and related subjects. Heading the group were Dr. Carter G. Woodson, founder and director of the Association, and Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the body. We read papers on various aspects of Negro history in four sessions to small audiences and delivered addresses of a popular nature in two sessions to large crowds. We the delegates in attendance derived a double benefit—we listened to papers and engaged in discussions which will broaden our knowledge of the field, and between times we were given a chance to see the city and meet the people. Naturally, we made comparisons between the ways of this city and state and those of the cities and states from which we came.

Like the southern states from which most of us came Oklahoma is a state of racial segregation. The system was fastened firmly upon it in 1907 when Oklahoma territory was admitted to the union as a state. Disfranchisement in political life and the usual modes of separation in social life were imposed from the beginning.

But to our satisfaction we learned that Oklahoma is weakening in some of its Jim Crow practices. In travel on trains passengers coming into the state from Kansas or Missouri are no longer compelled to change cars at the boundary line but ride to their destination without moving. First class service is of course available and without race distinction. From the stand-

who in late years made a small fortune in the operation of a junk yard.

Property ownership has advanced rapidly in this city because of an unusual range of employment. Most of the hotels employ colored help, the packing houses and the air field employ thousands, and the department stores down town employ a considerable number including a few as clerks.

In touring the city a party of four of us called upon the man who is perhaps the best known of all Negroes in the state. This was Roscoe Dunjee, editor of the Black Dispatch. We visited also the home of a Virginia cousin of his in the person of Mrs. Doris Dunjee Trotman, daughter of the late Riley Dunjee of Norfolk. Doris has a fine home, a fine family, and she served us sumptuously at Sunday dinner. In a class with her are the Littlepages with whom I stopped and was given the best of attention. We shall never forget Oklahoma City for it was here that we learned more history, spread some wholesome influence, and met some mighty progressive people.

Negro History
Association To
Meet Oct. 24-25
Oct. 24-25-26

OKLAHOMA CITY—The annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History will be held in Oklahoma City the 24th, 25th and 26th of this month. This meeting is sponsored by the Douglass High School of the Oklahoma City, the local chapters of the Association, and the Social Studies Department of Langston University. The visitors will be welcomed by President G. L. Harrison of Langston University; Dr. H. B. Bruner, superintendent of Public Schools of Oklahoma City; the Honorable Allen Street, mayor of Oklahoma City; and Honorable James E. Berry, lieutenant-governor of Oklahoma.

The topics to be discussed are: Relations of Negroes and Indians in Oklahoma, the Negro in the Second World War, West Indian Migratory Labor, the Negro in literature, the Negro in the curriculum of the schools, the present political status of Negro voters in the South and recent achievements of Negro women. The outstanding speakers are scheduled for these discussions.

Rights And Duties

In A Democracy

By LUTHER P. JACKSON

Raising Money For The Association For
The Study Of Negro Life And History

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va., Sat. 9-13-47
PROUD we the teachers in the State of Virginia are for supporting annually a number of state and national organizations whose aim is to benefit the Negro people and the people of the country as a whole. One of these is the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, which every year we attempt to support well.

Apparently we have done well, for it has been reported at different times that the teachers of Virginia outstrip all, or nearly all of the states of the union in the size of our contribution to this organization. This past school year (1946-47) we raised for it fifteen-hundred dollars.

Sat. 9-13-47
To raise fifteen-hundred dollars for a worthy cause from a few people is nothing to write about, but to raise this amount from a number of people is something which is worthy of publication. We had not one hundred teachers to give this amount nor even one thousand. Instead we had about three thousand to give twenty-five cents each, and three-hundred to give one dollar or more each. In addition, we had hundreds of school children and a number of school patrons to give similar or smaller amounts. Then finally we had a few non-school groups to give as they were able.

This money came from fifty-four of the one-hundred counties; and from four of the five colleges. Our achievement is greater than this statement indicates in that among the forty-five counties which did not contribute, half of them have only a handful of teachers whom it is difficult to reach.

The public may already know that the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History is the organization of which Carter G. Woodson, the noted historian, is the director. He is the founder and has been the director for thirty-two years. In Virginia we have worked with him closely with money and

with research for nearly all of these years.

When the country celebrates Negro History Week with a lot of free literature from Dr. Woodson's office, and when throughout the year historical scholars and the public at large are constantly seeking information about the past of Negroes from his office, everybody must know that our Virginia contribution is serving to make much of this service possible. For the payment of office rent, the hiring of clerks, and the doing of many other things incidental to the operation of any office, our annual contribution again is a help.

Sat. 9-13-47
We support the association with money; we likewise support it by the study of Negro history in our schools. After all, this is our real achievement. I have no way of knowing how extensively the life and history of the Negro is taught in the schools of every state, yet I have a feeling that no other state excels us.

Sat. 9-13-47
For years the subject has been taught in each of our colleges; our graduates have been told about the organization which has made the study possible, and consequently they give readily to its financial support. In like manner they are fired with the zeal to teach it in their schools.

Though it would seem upon first thought that the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Washington, D. C. is in no way connected with the many other national organizations of Negroes, it is in fact very closely connected with them. Indeed, it is safe to say that the Negro fails to fight hard enough for jobs, for his

civil rights, and for the ballot, because he does not know his praiseworthy background.

Carter Woodson, his association, and other historians have attempted to supply this gap in the life of the race by a considerable amount of books and magazine articles which every American may have at his command. He may have it partly because we the teachers of Virginia have attempted to do our part in helping to support the publication of this literature. Proud we especially are over the fifteen-hundred dollars we gave this past school year.

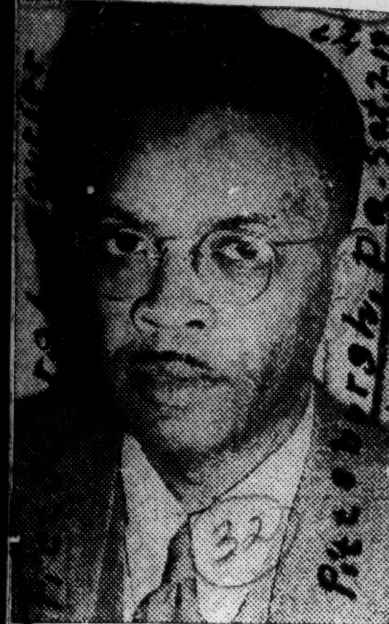
Dental Auxiliary Draws 500 Women

DETROIT—(ANP)—More than 500 women attended the meetings of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the National Dental Association which met here recently. *Sat. 8-30-47*

Mrs. L. M. Lister, of San Antonio, Texas, president-elect and national organizer, reported the formation of new auxiliaries in New York, Louisiana, Virginia, Alabama and Georgia, during the past year. The organization made plans to increase its "Student Aid Fund," and voted to continue membership in the National Council of Negro Women.

DENTISTS TO MEET—Dr. E. W.

Taggart (above) of Birmingham, year included Mrs. L. M. Lister, president of the National Dental Association, has announced that Georgia, president-elect; Mrs. V. Alleyne, Maryland, vice president; Mrs. Doles, Maryland, recording secretary; Mrs. J. A. Jackson, Virginia, recording secretary; Mrs. B. H. Atkinson, Georgia, historian, and Mrs. H. E. Thomas, South Carolina, parliamentarian.



HEADS DENTISTS—Dr. Robert H. Thompson of Westfield, N. J., president of the National Dental Association, has announced completion of plans for the annual association meeting in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 11-15. *8-28-47*

Association Head Cites Need For More Dentists

Chicago Defender, Sat. 8-30-47
Chicago, Ill.
By EMORY O. JACKSON
BIRMINGHAM—(ANP)—"Dentistry is America's billion dollar a year profession among the 'big five professions.'" So spoke Dr. E. W. Taggart, president of the National Dental Association which held its 34th annual convention recently in Detroit.

The "big five professions" are dentistry, theology, medicine, teaching and law, according to Dr. Taggart, a pioneer with the NDA since 1935.

Dr. Taggart sets the average annual income of a dentist at \$7,000. Practice is not much hampered by racial barriers, even in the south. Along these lines, the dental profession is more progressive than is the field of medicine. For instance, in Alabama Negro and white dentists are admitted to the same state dental organization.

Sees Two Problems

Dentistry is faced with two big problems, supply and distribution. The problem of supply was taken up by Dr. Taggart in a radio speech on Aug. 10, the eve of the convention's opening.

The present supply of dentists in the United States is inadequate to meet the demands for dental care and service, despite the fact that only about 22 per cent of the

population visits the dentist annually with any degree of regularity." *Sat. 8-30-47*

There are approximately 70,000 dentists in the United States of which 60,000 are practicing. Of this number, about 1,600 are Negro dentists, with about 1,500 listed in the NDA membership. Dr. Taggart estimated that it would take five times the present number to bring the supply into adequacy.

Youth Guidance Plan

He asserted that one of the highlights of the convention was the proposed "formulation of a guidance program directed at the youth of colleges, high schools and every community in the nation, for the purpose of attracting and guiding youths into the dental profession." *Sat. 8-30-47*

He went on to say that most children suffer from the quite prevailing ailment of decaying teeth and that 96 adults out of each 100 will be a victim of dental disease at the age of 45. He said that army statistics showed that one out of every five rejected by the selective service system for physical reasons was rejected because of dental defects.



Negro History

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, OK

This is Negro History Week. This is the week in Oklahoma when Prof. F. D. Moon seeks to raise funds in every section of the state to be used by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in publishing books and pamphlets regarding Negroes, and with which to send research scholars to the ends of the earth to examine the black man's past.

School teachers give a lot of time to this effort each year, but such a worthy movement should not be confined to teachers. Ministers, lawyers, doctors, farmers, business men and everyone interested in supplying inspirational data regarding the past of a great race, should join heartily in this effort. Sat. 2-15-47

Several weeks ago we wrote an article similar to this one, which resulted in a flood of letters coming to this writer for free information about Negro history. We are slightly puzzled why any Negro should assume he must be supplied "free" information. Why not buy literature covering this subject? In today's mail (Sunday) we find three letters, and each one says, "Please send me some free information respecting the history of Negroes."

We are going to suggest that each and every one of these individuals write immediately to "The Associated Publishers, 1538 9th Street NW, Washington, D. C." This organization is headed by Dr. Carter G. Woodson. Ask Dr. Woodson to start sending you the Negro History Bulletin and the Journal of Negro History. The Bulletin is published monthly and will cost \$1 per year. The Journal is published quarterly and costs \$4 per year. If you supply your home or school with just these two pieces of literature, there will in 1947 be more information about Negroes in your home to the square inch than has ever landed there before. You can secure this "must" reading for only \$5.

When you write, ask Dr. Woodson to give you a list of the books published by the Associated Publishers. Each school should invest at least \$50 per year in such literature. Your students cannot possibly know anything about the glory of the black man's past unless supplied the opportunity to read such books as Dr. Woodson will list for you.

We want to list a few books that should be on the shelves of every Negro and white school, and in every home: "Negroes of Africa," by Maurice Delafosse, former governor of the French colonies, professor at the colonial school, and at the school of Oriental languages. This French historian has gone back into antiquity of the Dark Continent and unfolds the history of the black man as no one else. This book can be secured from the Associated Publishers. "Negroes of Africa" is positively one of the most fascinating books we have ever read. It is the first book that should be placed in the hands of black children, for it wrecks all false propaganda extant in the world today which says dark people have made no contribution to civilization and culture.

"The African Background Outlined." This is another book that stands almost on a level with "Negroes of Africa." This book was prepared and arranged by Dr. Woodson. African culture, religion and art come to your desk when this book is purchased. What do you know regarding the Manding, Songhay and Mossi Empires? All of this has been kept from your vision and knowledge. You ought to know what Africa looked like, and something of her achievements before man made sailing vessels and white men landed on the

ASNLH (Negro History Week)

shores of a continent populated by the Zulus and the Bantus. Would it not be fine and inspiring for your child to know that black men formed the under-pinning of present day civilization and that they formulated alphabets, created democratic government, developed astronomy, built great cities and founded the Christian religion? Who do you think named the stars—white or black folk? Why do men go to Ethiopia to view the Ark of the Covenant? What were the ancient boundary lines of Ethiopia? Did they not extend into what we now call the Near East? When they dig up the ancient Pharaohs, is their hair straight or wooly? Are their features those of the Zulu or the European?

There is no rhyme or reason in your boy and girl-taking time out this week to view the Negro as he is today. There is not enough inspiration in current black life to warrant pause solely for that purpose; but if your boy can compare what the black man has done in the past with the present situation of dark people, there is hope. It is easy for men or races to feel that what its forebears have done can be again accomplished. "Negroes of Africa" and "The African Background Outlined" are the missing links in current literature.

You will recall that one of the Caesars crossed the English channel and conquered the early day Britons twenty-five years after the birth of Christ. He returned home to say that the ancestors of King George were stunted savages living in caves. This same Caesar penetrated Western Europe and later said that he found Germans of that time so far down intellectually they were unfit to be made slaves. The great white race has made phenomenal progress since that time, for which they must be given full credit; but Negroes should never forget that forty centuries before white men emerged from European forests in the primitive condition the early day Romans found them, and forty centuries before the English knew how to use anything other than the tools of savages, black men had done all of the fundamental and primary things having to do with present day culture and civilization.

Of course Negroes should study the record black men have made the past four hundred years on the American continent. It also has a measure of inspiration. But the Negro child should be taught that black men are not by nature the docile worshippers of second class citizenship and slavery as false propaganda would teach. There is too much attempt to suggest that black men are natural slaves. The truth is that so far as laboring in the fields and accepting drudgery and involuntary servitude with resignation, white slaves in this country indicated a willingness to do this for more than the first black slaves. Propaganda that teaches Negroes accept slavery more complacently than whites is the most vicious stab possible at Negro manhood. There is not much inspiration for Negro youth if there is continuation of the propaganda that Negroes are by nature "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

With this in mind, the Black Dispatch would suggest that there be purchased "Slave Insurrections in the United States," by Joseph C. Carroll, Ph. D., and published by Chapman & Grimes, Inc., Boston. The early efforts at self redemption on slave vessels by black men and women, when they entered into suicide pacts, leaping into the ocean and drowning in organized units; the jamming of fingers down throats, choking to death rather than to lose precious freedom, the early organization of the Indians with black leadership, and the attempt to find freedom in remote swamps and hills of

early America, is a fantastic story of sheer courage and resolute manhood that puts to shame present day compromising black leadership. Sat. 2-15-47

Would it surprise you to know that Osceola, the Seminole leader, was a Negro? What do you know of the New York Conspiracy of 1741, Gabriel's rebellion, and the Nat Turner revolt? It was the Negroes who fought against chattel slavery and yet later joined with the early colonials against the British that caused Lafayette and Thomas Jefferson to early plead for the eventual freedom of the enslaved African. Knowledge of this glorious page in American history should carve the pattern today for Negroes, who as constitutionally free men should continue to fight for liberty that is absolute and unfettered. It was the fighting spirit of black chattels that caused Thomas Jefferson to aver "... all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness." Jefferson saw too much of the willingness of black men to die for freedom for him to ever get the notion in his head that "slaves should obey their masters."

The cultural achievement of Negroes should not be overlooked as given expression in this day and time. The chil-

Negro History Week

This is (Negro History Week.) The observance this year has been set for February 9, through Sunday, February 16, inclusive. It is the time in which Negro Americans, and we hope all Americans, will take stock of the position of the Negro and his contributions to the total culture and wealth of the world. In years past it has been the custom, we think too much so, to call attention to the achievements of our dead heroes of yonder years to the exclusion of the greatness of living heroes.

"We hark back, too much to people who are dead," declared Miss Pearl Buck in a commencement address to the graduating class at Howard University recently. "Crispus Attucks, hero that he was, is dead. So is Booker T. Washington. So is George Washington Carver. So is Harriett Tubman. We need living heroes of our people," Miss Buck ended.

Daily World
That is both wise and timely counsel which all of us, school teachers included, can safely follow. This does not mean that in our observance of the Negro achievements we shall be less reverent to the work and achievements of our departed saints. But it does mean that we shall also take into account the proper tribute to our living heroes—men and women who are writing history before our very eyes, just as truly as Carver, Washington, Tubman and Attucks wrote in history in their day and time. It means that in commemorating the achievements of Crispus Attucks in military science, we shall also pay due deference to the achievements of a Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis—that in honoring the memory of Phyllis Wheatley, we shall also pay tribute to a Mary McLeod Bethune, a Marian Anderson, to a Channing Tobias, A. Phillip Randolph, a Walter White, that we shall not lose our admiration and ardor for the services of a Frederick Douglass, for Paul Laurence Dunbar, nor a John B. Russworm.

Atlanta, Ga.
Fortunately within the recent years there has been a noticeable and encouraging trend in this direction among celebrants of Negro History Week. Let us have more of this. For except as our dead heroes may inspire our children to live worthy and adventurous lives as they lived, there can hardly be any good reason for rattling the dry bones of men and women already dead.

Sum. Sum. 2-9-47
So then, in observing the week, let us keep on paying deference to the greatness of the departed saints. But in like manner, let us also remember the greatness of a W.E.B. Dubois, a William S. Braithwaite as well as literally hundreds of other Negro "greats" who at this very moment are recording history for tomorrow.

Negro History Week Set For February 9

Sum. 1-26-47

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Negro

History week, initiated by the Association for the study of Negro life and History in 1940, will be

celebrated this year in all parts of the country Feb. 9-16 with renewed significance, according to Dr. Carter G. Woodson, founder of the association which was organized in Chicago Sept. 9, 1915.

In his announcement of this year's celebration, Dr. Woodson emphasized the necessity of a feeling and acceptance of brotherhood as the only sure way of realizing democracy in the world. Dr. Woodson scorned the methods used today for the attainment of democracy. "We are holding conferences and passing resolutions and deciding by a majority what shall be done or what shall not be done without laying a foundation on which we can build a new structure."

Dr. Woodson advises a study of historical events rather than current political trends as a basis for the correct approach to the problems which baffle leaders today. This is the approach he has made with reference to race relations in America. "An ordinary school boy knows," the historian says, "that the Greeks never had a democracy about which they talked and wrote so much."

The audacity of the Greeks to boast of their democracy while they held thousands of slaves has been copied by later nations. When the preamble of the Constitution of the United States was written declaring that "all men are created equal" the authors and sponsors of that document and thousands of their country men were slave holders. It never apparently occurred to them that there was any conflict with their pronouncements and their ownership of slaves.

1-26-47
The celebration of Negro History week, Dr. Woodson says, should be a means of pointing out the fallacies of modern democracy with particular respect to the Negro's interest in improved race relations in all parts of the world. Sponsors also are calling attention to this year's celebration of the centennial of the Republic of Liberia which declared its independence June 26, 1847. *Daily World Atlanta, Ga.*
Further emphasis is being placed this year on encouraging local leaders and organizations to request school boards to include books on Negro history, Negro literature, biographies and other books on the Negro and race relations as texts and supplementary reading for students in the public schools.

Teachers are urged to raise funds to buy books on the Negro and pictures of outstanding Negro leaders for the school library.

Sum. Leaders are also urged to or-

ganize a local branch of the association in the largest cities in all states and to secure important historical and sociological documents, papers, letters and other material on the Negro and race relations and forward such materials to the association headquarters at 1538 Ninth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. All activities during Negro History week in schools, colleges and churches should be reported to the association. *1-26-47*

NEW ORLEANS NEGRO IS CITED FOR MUSIC

32 ASNLH
Richard Lambert, a resident of New Orleans, was cited as one of the better known mid-19th century Negro musicians by Noel Gray, senior arts student at Xavier university, in his address to the Negro History Week convocation at the university, Friday. Gray traced the career of the Louisiana music teacher from this city to Paris and later Brazil, where he became a court musician. The program was dedicated to Negro music and was part of the activities at the university in connection with the nationwide observance of Negro History Week.

Negro History Week Set in Chi.

New York, N.Y.
CHICAGO.—By a special proclamation issued by Mayor Edward J. Kelly the week of Feb. 9 to 16 has been officially pronounced Negro History Week here. *Sum. 2-9-47*
Declaring that "the National Negro Museum and Historical Foundation, Inc., together with the National Negro Congress, are sponsoring extended activities during this week in Chicago," the Mayor urged all groups and individuals to observe the occasion "in order that the Negro can take his equal place in the political, social and cultural life of America, not only for the sake of this important minority group, but for the protection of our entire American democracy."

Noting that "evidence of increased racial prejudice, bigotry and intolerance are expressed by increased number of lynchings in recent months," Mayor Kelly called for observance of Negro History Week by citizens of every race, creed and color "in order to stimulate tolerance and understanding in thorough appreciation of the

achievements and the history of the Negro people in America."

We Recommend for:

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

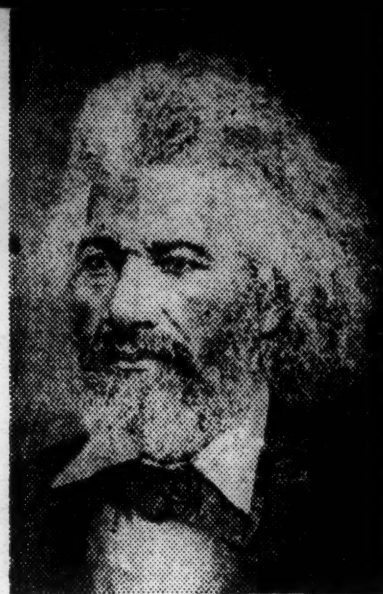
The Worker New York, N.Y.
Sun. 2-9-47

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- The Negro Caravan—An Anthology—1100 Pages 2.98
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- Frederick Douglass—Selections From His Writings, edited by Philip S. Foner..\$.35
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The Louisiana Weekly
To Renowned Historian
New Orleans, La. Sat. 2-22-47
Is Saga Of C. Woodson

By Alice A. Dunnigan
Washington, Feb. 19 (ANP).—Last week all eyes of the nation were turned toward Washington and focused upon that great father of Negro History Week, Dr. Car-

ter G. Woodson. This austere man, with keen wit and wisdom, who is now recognized as world authority on the history of the Negro, founder and director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and founder and manager of the Associated Publishers, is not ashamed to admit

that he once earned his living by collecting garbage and by digging coal from the mines. He was born at New Canton, Va., in 1875 and received his early education there. When he became 17 he went to Huntington, W. Va., with his brother, where he attended high school while working in the mines. He received his college training at Berea, in Kentucky, and returned to West Virginia, where he served as principal of the high school at Huntington. Later he went to the Philippines and studied in Asia and Europe, including the Sorbonne in Paris.

We Pay the Postage

On his return to the States, he continued his studies at the University of Chicago and Harvard, specializing in history and political science. His Ph. D. was obtained from the latter university in 1916.

He has taught Spanish, French, English and history in the high schools of Washington, served as principal of Armstrong High School in this city, dean of the school of liberal arts of Howard University and a similar position at West Virginia State College at Institute.

Realizing that "knowledge of

past achievements is the best weapon to combat race prejudice and reduce inferiority complexes," Dr. Woodson struggled "to collect, preserve and publish such records of the Negro that that he might not become a negligible factor in the thought of the world."

Out of this idea grew the formation of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in 1916. After World War I, around 1920, he conceived the idea of publishing the Negro History Bulletin and in 1922 the association undertook a systematic research which resulted in 27 publications which are now used in many of the public schools as text, basic and supplementary and as reference.

Perhaps the best known and most widely used of Dr. Woodson's books is "The Negro in Our History" for colleges. "The Story of the Negro Retold" is frequently used as a high school text book; "Negro Makers of History" for the junior high school and "African Myths" for the elementary students.

Associated Publishers now earns around \$75,000 per year, about 90 per cent of which comes from Negroes. *Sat. 2-22-47*

An important part of the association's program is Negro History Week which had its birth in 1926. This celebrated week which has just ended its 22nd annual observance grew out of the need to focus the attention of the American people upon the achievements of the Negro despite his obstacles and handicaps. It is celebrated through public programs sponsored by ministers, teachers and other business and professional leaders throughout America.

In 1937 the New History Bulletin made its appearance on the newsstands. This monthly magazine is written simply to meet the level of interest of the average reader.

Dr. Woodson has made every possible sacrifice for the cause to which he so freely devoted his life. He is a bachelor but admits that a few romances have loomed in his life but that he has always considered his work as his first and most lasting love.

Robeson Says UN Trusteeship

Council Betraying Colonials

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Paul Robeson, chairman of the Council on African Affairs, charged Friday that the actions of the United Nations Trusteeship council during its first week of sessions at Lake Success jeopardize the hopes of the African and colonial peoples for independence.

"The administering powers apparently are determined to refuse to deal directly and promptly with the grievances and problems of the colonial peoples under their trust," declared the noted Negro singer, who will make his first public address in New York this year at a rally Friday, April 25, in the 71st Regiment armory.

The slogan of the rally, sponsored by the Council on African Affairs, is "Freedom for the African and Colonial Peoples—Through a Strong United Nations."

"Current shenanigans tend to direct and immediate petition and to limit the range of grievances," Mr. Robeson asserted, "can easily lead to the immediate wrecking of the hopes the colonial peoples have placed in the United Nations."

TO DEFEAT AIMS

Present agreement that a trustee power may have two months to examine and document on petitions of grievances before they are circulated in the trusteeship council, "can serve only to defeat the stated aims of that body."

It places in the hands of the trustee nations the power to withhold petitions until it is too late to deal properly with the stated grievances, Mr. Robeson pointed out. It also "enables the trustee power to report to the trusteeship council that the grievance has been adjusted during the elapsed time."

Mr. Robeson attributed this agreement to the fact that the trustee-administering nations on the trusteeship council outnumber the non-administering nations, in violation of the United Nations charter provisions, which require an equal number of administering and non-administering members.

Examination of the trusteeship council's first week efforts, Mr. Robeson concluded, "clearly show an organized attempt on the part of the colonial powers to use the United Nations organ to protect their own interests rather than advance the welfare and independence

of the inhabitants of the colonies under their trusteeship."

Latouche Sees Our Fate Linked to Colonials

John Latouche, author of many shows, films and songs, including *Ballad for Americans* and *Beggars Holiday*, confessed yesterday that "probably the most difficult thing I've ever written" is the dramatization he's just completed on the struggles of the African and colonial peoples to further their own welfare and promote their independence.

It was especially written for presentation Friday evening in the 71st Regiment Armory, Park Ave. at 34th St., at a rally of the Council on African Affairs. The rally, featuring Paul Robeson, council chairman, in his first public address in New York this year, is dedicated to "African and Colonial Freedom Through a Strong United Nations."

"Guess I started writing this show about four or five years ago when I spent more than a year in the Belgian Congo and other African countries, recording wartime activities for a Warner Bros. documentary, *Congo*," Latouche explained.

African People Striving for Freedom

It becomes obvious, he said, that the African people are constantly striving for freedom and security.

"As I met them and, later on, as I read the dismal figures on education, medical care, economic development, etc., one statement rang out: they will no longer submit to the domination of Great Britain or Belgium or any other power for imperialist purposes."

Future dealing with the colonial peoples, Latouche believes, must take into account that this is "the century of liberation."

The American people must seriously regard this important fact, declared the writer, an active leader of Council activities. "By moving into Greece and Turkey, our country seems to have embarked on a



John Latouche

course that is in no real way different from, say British action in South Africa."

U. S. Must Reject Colonialism

Americans, he said, must reject all forms of colonialism. "Let's not kid ourselves," Latouche warned, "our fate is bound up with that of the colonial peoples." As one evidence of proof, he pointed out that the Congo possesses atom-bomb material. "There is no escaping the fact that this is 'One World' and colonial freedom is a must for world peace. And that involves us."

Latouche explained that's why "I regard this show as a statement of myself as an American writer."

He also disclosed that he had been warned by "well meaning people, I suppose," that it was extremely risky to his career to write this show. "The risk I fear, is to keep silent now."

Latouche added he had a personal reason, too, for writing this play. "Paul Robeson, who has contributed so much to the struggle for freedom here in America and in many foreign lands, has taken the lead in fighting for the rights of the

African people. Since the rally at which he will speak, incidentally, marks his birthday, I want to present the play to him as my birthday gift."

La Touche Script On Africa For Robeson Birthday Rally

Paul Robeson will have quite a birthday party this year. Repeating the 1944 affair in his honor, the Council on African Affairs is staging a rally dedicated to Stop Imperialist

Agression Now at the 71st Armory Regiment (34 St. and Park Ave.) Friday, April 25, in honor of Robeson on his birthday.

The other night, this reporter had a glimpse of one of the birthday presents. It was super — a script written for the occasion by John Latouche, author of *Ballad for Americans* and *Beggar's Holiday*.

FILMED CONGO

"I wrote it especially as a birthday present for Paul," Latouche said. "It was one of the most difficult things I've ever written. I had to do a lot of research, to put down pages and pages of statistics on education, medical care and economic conditions, records of many attempted strikes and of oppression. But out of those tedious pages I feel the crying out of very real voices of human beings becoming aware of themselves."

During the war, Latouche had been released from the service in order to make a documentary film on the Congo for the Belgian government. A book published in 1945 recounted his experiences in a year and a half in West and Central Africa.

"One thing stands out," he said, "that there can be no more domination of these colonial peoples by fear and force. The general fear ruled by fear, dominated by greed. The people have of atomic energy is paralleled by the fear in the reactionary mind of the greater energy are aware of themselves at last. of the rising peoples. Things will be different from now on."

Himself a native of Virginia, he added, that this was also true in America. "People in the South especially are coming awake."

"I am not advancing any political concepts that are not made obvious by the facts. American Imperialism is now moving against these peoples, so that the fate of our own people is closely bound with theirs. No voice dares be silent in such times as these."



PAUL ROBESON

A STRONG VOICE

The script which Latouche has done gives a strong voice to the people, of Africa and of the world.

Add to that the renowned voice of Robeson himself and you have a program that stands head and shoulders above most rallies. "Ordinary humanity. The energy released from the atom in the hands of bewildered experts is no more significant all the world over than people discovering what they are. The old structures are shattered. People will no longer be exploited, they have unleashed the incredible energy in their own beings: they are aware of themselves at last. You fear the bomb: they respect it, but they do not fear it. Against your sense of doom I place their confidence in the world that waits ahead of them."

JAMES KEPNER.

'Peoria Is First Step To Fascism:' Robeson

Daily Worker Sat 4-26-47
New York, N.Y.
 "There is a straight line from Peoria, Ill., to Pretoria, the capital of South Africa" in the world-wide reactionary drive of "fascism and imperialism," Paul Robeson, noted singer, declared last night. Robeson, who charged a "reign of terror" was invoked in Peoria last week to prevent his appearance as a singer or speaker, asserted "the Albany public schools, closed to suppression of labor and liberals is the first and essential step of any government bent upon a career of national fight for a free democracy and imperialism." The Albany Board of Education last Thursday also cancelled a concert scheduled for May 9.

Speaking before 500 in the 71st Regiment Armory, 34th Street and Park Avenue, at a rally of the Council on African Affairs, of which he is chairman, Mr. Robeson said:

"The liberation of colonial peoples of Africa and Asia and the achievement of democratic nationhood by long oppressed peoples of Europe and South America, cannot be accomplished if we, the people of America, permit the schemes of the American Century crowd, the Henry Luces, to be carried through."

STRENGTHEN UN

Daily Worker
 Only a "strengthened" United Nations can contribute to the welfare and independence of the African and colonial peoples, the singer said at the rally, which marked the Council's tenth anniversary.

Other speakers included the Rev. Asapansa Johnson, born in Sierra Leone, West Africa; William S. Gailmor, WHN news commentator; the Rev. W. Ellis Davies and Dr. Max Yergan, executive director of the Council on African Affairs.

The rally also featured a special dramatization by John Latouche author of "Ballad for Americans" and "Beggar's Holiday." It was produced under the direction of David Heilwell of the American Theatre Wing.

Michael Quill, City Councilman and President of the CIO Transport Workers Union, and W. A. Hunton, of the Council staff, presented a watch to Robeson as "a birthday gift from the Council on African Affairs and the people of America."

Paul Robeson Lashes Witch-Hunters

Daily Worker Wed. 4-30-47
New York, N.Y.
 By Paul Robeson

I want to tell you first about what happened in Peoria, Illinois. Peoria is a clear example of fascism at work in America. Peoria is a clear case of the Communist bogey being used to break the back of the whole liberal movement in our country.

Because I was listed along with a thousand other liberal people by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as one who was "invariably found supporting the Communist Party and its front organizations," the Peoria City Council, under pressure from the reaction-

Excerpts from speech by Paul Robeson at Rally of Council on African Affairs last Friday.

any forces who had been waging a long war against railroad strikers there, went on record barring me from making any public appearance in that city.

To enforce their edict, the whole city was subject to terroristic control. The whole CIO was immobilized. The Negro community was intimidated. Progressive people in general were fearful of lifting a finger to enable me to appear before an audience anywhere in the city.

The City Hall was illuminated with floodlights that night and armed police were thick around the place. The atmosphere was tense as though in anticipation of a

HEART OF ISSUE

All this, it should be remembered, resulted from the witch-hunting activities of the Un-American Committee. If Peoria officials could bar me on the basis of what the Rankin Committee said about me, they could also bar Henry Wallace, Orson Welles, Senator Pepper, General Evans Carlson, former Ambassador Davies and hundreds of others who, by virtue of supporting one organization or another, have been declared un-American by the Un-American Committee.

If this can happen in Peoria, it may also happen in Albany and in other cities, and not simply to Paul Robeson but to any American who believes in democracy and says so fearlessly.

Daily Worker
 This is the heart of the issue. Whether I am or am not a Communist or Communist sympathizer is irrelevant. The question is whether American citizens, regardless of their political beliefs or sympathies, may enjoy their constitutional rights.

If the government is sincerely concerned about saving America from subversive forces, let our officials from the President on down, stop worrying about the Commu-

nists whom they suspect of subversive activities and start doing something about the fascists who are openly parading their disdain of civil rights and democratic procedures here in America today.

It is the responsibility of everyone who believes in democracy to speak out against the persecution of those who are truly the patriots of America. The Un-American Committee and the powerful forces of



Wed PAUL ROBESON 4-30-47

reaction standing behind that group and behind the Congressional drive against labor and the Communists must be exposed. As long as those forces continue their dirty work, no one of us is safe.

I think it must be clear to all of us why at this particular time we have this wave of reaction stronger than in any other period of our history threatening the liberties of the American people. The suppression of labor and liberals is the first and essential step of any government bent upon a career of fascism and imperialism. This we know from what we saw only so recently in Spain and Germany, in Italy, Japan and other countries.

The liberation of colonial peoples in Africa and Asia and the achievement of democratic nationhood by the long oppressed peoples in both hemispheres of the world cannot be accomplished if we, the people of America, permit the schemes of the American Century crowd, the Henry Luces, to be carried through.

Our answer to all these schemes must be as Henry Wallace so ably put it: "Millions to feed the hungry! Not one cent to arm tyranny!" "No imperialist adventures! Support the United Nations!" Yes, you will be called subver-

without which nothing else can be won.

Let us not be on the defensive. This is the time to take the offensive. Let us not isolate ourselves by fighting alone for these things which each group regards as important to itself. I appeal to labor, to professionals, to Negroes, Jews and people of every race, faith and nationality, to close ranks and join together in the fight for the one big thing

Racial Equality

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

Congress to Meet

32 Sat. 6-7-47

CHICAGO—(AP)—The national conference of the Congress of Racial Equality will be held in the Social Science Hall of the University of Chicago, June 13-15, it was announced here last week. Delegates representing committees of racial equality, commonly known as "CORE" will attend the meeting from fifteen different cities.

Opening the conference will be a mass meeting on Friday night, June 13, at the Indiana Avenue Methodist Church. Main speaker at this meeting will be Dr. Ira De-A. Reid, professor of sociology at Atlanta University, who will speak on "Direct Action vs. Segregation." Chairman of this session will be Gerald Bullock, chairman Chicago CORE. Frank Shearer, national chairman of the congress group, will also speak.

Birmingham, Ala. News
March 23, 1947

Tuskegee To Be Scene Of Clinical Sessions

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 22—The 39th annual clinic and the 29th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society will open at Tuskegee Institute here March 30 and continue through April 4.

Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., institute medical director and secretary-treasurer of the clinical society, said surgical clinics, specialists in medicine, orthopedics and dietetics would be included in the program.

The staff of the U. S. Veterans Hospital here will present a special program Tuesday evening, April 1.

Dr. Walter S. Grant, president of the clinical society, will head the delegation of physicians and dentists from the West, and Dr. Clarence S. Janifer, Newark, N. J., will head the Eastern group.

White and Negro specialists from medical schools throughout the nation will join nationally known private practitioners in providing a week's intensive program of post-graduate status.

Dr. B. L. Jackson, director of the dental clinic, said Dr. J. E. Carter, Augusta, and Dr. John H. Young, Hopkinsville, Ky., who are president and secretary of the dental section, have worked out a program of stimulating and informative topics.

Tuskegee Clinic Ends Notable Meet

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

Fri. 4-11-47

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—More than 300 physicians, dentists, specialists and medical technicians from twenty-four states attended the 35th Annual Clinic and the 29th Annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society which held a five-day session here last week.

Speaking at Vespers in the Institute Chapel March 30, Dr. Walter S. Grant, President of the Clinical Society, reviewed the history of the Society, and paid tribute to Booker T. Washington for having established in 1915 the program of National Negro Health Week.

On March 31, the Clinic was formally opened with Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., Medical Director of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, presiding. Dr. Seale Harris, of the Seale Harris Clinic of Birmingham, delivered the feature address of the morning on "Fifty Years of Progress

in Medicine" Fri. 4-11-47

FULL PROGRAM

Each succeeding day's program was filled with scientific papers and out-patient Clinics. Diagnostic Clinics were held on Tuesday, April 1, with Dr. Charles F. Sherwin of St. Louis and Drs. Leo M. Zimmerman and Roscoe C. Giles of Chicago participating. Participants in other diagnostic Clinics included Dr. Matthew Walker of Nashville, Dr. E. R. Alexander of New York City, Drs. J. J. Thomas and W. A. Younge of St. Louis, and Drs. R. Frank Jones, Clarence S. Greene, John B. Johnson and Samuel L. Bullock of Washington, D. C.

Each morning from nine to twelve, Guest Surgeons operated while others, at the invitation of Dr. T. T. Tildon, Manager of the Veterans Administration Hospital, attended Clinics or made ward rounds at that institution.

On Wednesday evening, April 2,

John A. Andrew Clinical Society

the C. V. Roman Distinguished Service Award was presented to Dr. Charles F. Sherwin of St. Louis.

Fri. 4-11-47

Other program participants included: Drs. Michael J. Bent and W. H. Grant of Nashville; Drs. J. E. Bryant, N. O. Calloway, R. P. Garrett, E. E. Hasbrouck, W. Moses Jones, Taft C. Raines, and T. M. Smith of Chicago; Drs. R. W. Buckner, Clarence S. Janifer, and John A. Kenney of New Jersey; Dr. S. LeCount Cook of Washington, D. C.; Drs. Raymond Crispell and Ira A. Ferguson of Atlanta; Dr. Armen G. Evans of Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. L. H. B. Foote of Florida; Dr. Trygve Gundersen of Boston; Dr. A. C. Johnston of New Hampshire; Dr. H. E. Lee of Texas; Drs. W. Newton Long and A. B. McKenzie of Alabama; Dr. Dorothy J. Morrow of New York City; and Dr. W. L. Smiley of St. Louis.

DENTAL SECTION

A feature of the Dental section was a presentation by Dr. T. Mitchell Bundrant of the Columbia University Dental School, and a demonstration in "Psychosomatic Dentistry" by Dr. Andrew E. McDonald of New Orleans. Other participants included: Dr. E. W. Taggart of Birmingham; Dr. William Giles of Chicago; Dr. J. E. Burke of Arkansas; Dr. R. M. Tribbitt of Columbus, Ohio; and Dr. W. H. Allen of Nashville.

Officers elected for the Clinical Society were: Dr. Clarence S. Janifer, President; Dr. W. A. Younge, President-Elect; and Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer; and for the Dental Section: Dr. William Giles, President; Dr. L. M. Mitchell, Vice President; Dr. John H. Young, Secretary; and Dr. B. L. Jackson, Director of Dental Clinic.

Tuskegee Clinic Ends 35th Session

300 Medics At Five-Day Meet

TUSKEGEE. — (ANP) — More than 300 physicians, dentists, specialists and medical technicians from 24 states attended the 35th annual clinic and the 29th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical society which held a five day session here last week.

Speaking at vespers in the institute chapel on Sunday evening, Dr. Walter S. Grant president of the clinical society reviewed the history of the society, and paid tribute to Booker T. Washington for having established in 1915

the program of National Negro Health week.

On Monday the clinic was formally opened with Dr. Eugene H. Dibble Jr., medical director of the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital, presiding. Dr. Seale Harris, of the Seale Harris clinic of Birmingham, delivered the feature address of the morning on "Fifty Years of Progress in Medicine."

Each succeeding day's program was filled with scientific papers and out-patient clinics. Diagnostic clinics were held on Tuesday with Dr. Charles F. Sherwin of St. Louis and Drs. Leo M. Zimmerman and C. Giles of Chicago participating. Participants in other diagnostic clinics included: Dr. Matthew Walker of Nashville; Dr. E. R. Alexander of New York City; Drs. J. J. Thomas and W. A. Younge of St. Louis; and Drs. R. Frank Jones, Clarence S. Greene, John B. Johnson and Samuel L. Bullock of Washington, D. C.

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Over 300 Medics Attend
5-Day Tuskegee Session
35th Annual Clinic Attracts Doctors
Dentists, Specialists From 24 States

Tuskegee Clinic Closes 25th Annual Session

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George Padmore

WORLD VIEWS

Plan Culture Center in London

WITH THE OBJECT of fostering the League of Colored Peoples a friendly relationship between colored colonials and white people in the British Isles, the officers of the League of Colored Peoples are planning to establish a cultural centre in London where the achievements of the darker races in art, music, literature and science can be presented to the British public and European visitors to the English capital.

In an interview with Dr. Joseph Mitchell, the secretary of the league, I was informed that Dr. Harold Moody the founder and president has left England on a tour throughout the West Indies and the United States in order to raise funds among West Indians and Afro-Americans to finance the project. *Sat. 4-19-47*

"Better understanding between nations and peoples is a desperately urgent need of this post-war period," emphasized Dr. Joseph Mitchell, who recently gave up a responsible position in the British Civil Service to take over the organization and direction of the proposed cultural centre.

"The future of humanity demands progressive thinking on inter-racial problems and constructive race relations," added Dr. Joseph Mitchell, but in order to carry-out such a program the colored people now living in this country either as workers or students need a suitable club where interracial contacts can be fostered.

What the Center Will Provide

Outlining the program of the League of Colored People, Dr. Joseph Mitchell said that the centre will be able to provide residential accommodation and other facilities for colored peoples visiting London from America as well as different parts of the British Empire.

To such residents and visitors from abroad, a cultural centre as the kind proposed will afford social amenities of a nature in keeping with the cultural traditions and outlook of the colored races. The achievements of Africans and people of African descent must be known at the heart of the Empire. Africa's heritage must have a focus through which it can be interpreted to the Western World. *Sat. 4-19-47*

Library and Art Gallery

INSPIRED BY THE famous Schomburg Collection in the New

York Public Library in Harlem,

also intend to establish a similar library of Negro literature, as well as an art gallery where African works of art, sculpture and paintings will be exhibited.

At the present moments very few books written by colored people are available in London, despite the fact that British has the largest colored empire in the world. To launch this ambitious project, it is estimated that it will cost at least 50,000 lbs. This is a large sum but not an impossible one to obtain if wealthy colored folk and white people who have made fortunes in the colonies respond generously to this worthy cause. *Sat. 4-19-47*

Unfortunately, there are no philanthropic organizations as the Rockefeller Foundation; the Rosenwald Fund and such like bodies in England to which the League of Colored Peoples can appeal for aid. And the Colonial Office and British Council are only concerned with promoting imperialistic projects under their own control.

They are hardly likely to help colored subjects of their empire to form and direct a cultural centre in the heart of the empire under the control of the colonial peoples themselves. For this reason Negroes in Britain are looking to their colored friends in America for contributions of books and works of Negro art.

Judge's Decision Criticized

BRITISH commentators have also criticized the recent action of the liberal Jewish United States Supreme Court Judge Felix Frankfurter in casting a vote in favor of death for a 17-year-old Negro boy, Willie Francis, whose execution had been delayed by a technical hitch in the electric chair. *Sat. 4-19-47*

The Judge's own view observes Mr. Driberg, M.P., "is that the youth should be let off, but that his Liberal conscience could not be appeased by action contrary to his own view: an extreme perversion surely, of the Voltarian cliché—"I detest the views of those, who say you should die," so to speak, "but you shall die for their right to consider me wrong."

Constantine

Guardian

Succeeds

10-31-47

Sunday Guardian Correspondent.

LONDON, July 12—At his home in the North of England today Mr. Learie Constantine was informed of his election as the new president of the League of Coloured Peoples.

A meeting of the League last night decided to appoint him to the post made vacant by the death of Dr. Harold Moody in April.

The meeting was also told that the League Secretary, Dr. Joseph Mitchell, had offered his resignation as he was taking up a new post as from August 1.

They have asked him, however, to carry on, but Dr. Mitchell has not yet informed them of his decision.

Mr. G. H. Roberts was elected vice president and Mr. W. H. Moore, treasurer.

Members of the new committee are Mr. K. Ablack of the B.B.C., Dr. J. J. Brown, Mr. Leacroft Robinson and Mr. R. L. Hart.

World Views

BY GEORGE PADMORE

Chicago Defender

LONDON, Eng.—

With the rapidly changing political status of the coloured races of the

at 12-27-47
British Empire as demonstrated by the

granting of dominion status to India-

(Hindustan) and Pakistan (Moslem); complete independence

to Burma and the propose extension of complete self-gov-

ernment to Ceylon as

well as federation and dominion government to the West Indies; British educational authorities realise that it will be necessary to re-educate English people to adjust their outlook and racial attitudes to the new status which the coloured races of Asia and the West Indies, if they are to be encouraged to remain members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Once these darker races take over the management of their own affairs and become members of international organisations such as the United Nations, League of Coloured Peoples to help in working out a programme on race-relations. Heading this campaign against race prejudice in schools, is Mr. Victor Mishcon, Councillor and lawyer, who has drafted a memorandum setting forth the role which the teachers must play in promoting inter-racial understanding.

PROPAGANDA

"It is the firm conviction of the League of Coloured Peoples", declares Dr. Malcolm Joseph-

Mitchell, the organising secretary, "that much of the colour-prejudice is founded on sheer ignorance. Lack of knowledge of the history and cultural background of other peoples naturally induce lack of understanding and precludes any attempt of appreciation of the point of view of the other side.

Great Britain can no longer afford to treat coloured communities in the British Isles as "colonials"—people who are political inferior to Britishers and therefore on a lower level than the white populations in this country and the white Dominions like South Africa, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

And, today, Britain more so than ever before needs the friendship and co-operation of the coloured races of her empire in order to face up to her international commitments and maintain her position as a great world Power.

**Southern States
Form New Group**

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill., Sat. 8-16-47
HUMBOLDT, Tenn.—The National Convention of the Mutual Association of the Colored People South, convened at Osecola, Ark., July 23, 24, 25 in the Tabernacle Baptist church.

This organization comprising the Southern States has for its major objectives bringing about better relationship between races has for its diametric leader the Rev. M. L. Youngs of Union City, Tenn. Delegates and national officers from seven states represented their local units.

Thursday evening, D. V. W. E. Pannell of Clarksville, Tenn., was the speaker. Friday was climaxed with the great Col. Roscoe C. Simmons as guest speaker. He spoke on the subject "My Country." The next National Convention of the MACPS will convene at Maud, Miss. July, 1948.

HISTORY OF NAACP
IN ALL BOOKSHOPS

September 26, 1947

New York, Sep 24th--The NAACP public relations department today announced that the number of financial contributions to the Association had shown a marked increase following publication of Mary White Ovington's book "The Walls Came Tumbling Down", which was published recently by Harcourt, Brace and Company. Although the author made no appeal in her timely history of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the contributions received were from all parts of the country. *Press Service of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.*

"The Walls Came Tumbling Down" is a personal narrative of the Association's achievements, and of the steadfast courage of its members in the face of threats of physical violence and character assassination from the days when the "lynching map" at NAACP headquarters was dark with telltale pins, until the present time when the walls of prejudice and bigotry are beginning to crumble. *New York, N.Y.*

Born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1865, Miss Ovington has devoted her life to the struggle against intolerance ever since she helped organize the NAACP in 1909. Her book may be purchased in bookstores in every part of the nation this week. *9-26-47 9m*

WALTER WHITE WRITES ON

"WHY I REMAIN A NEGRO"

October 10, 1947

Press Service of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
New York--The feature article for the Saturday Review of Literature for October 11 is by Walter White, NAACP Secretary, entitled "Why I Remain A Negro."

10-10-47

In the article Mr. White recalls with humor and bitter sarcasm and ridicule the many revelations of the attitudes of white people and their reactions in certain situations. The editors of SRL have hailed the piece as one of the most important they have published.

New York, N.Y.

In his long career with the NAACP Walter White has used the advantage of his color in literally thousands of situations to gain ammunition for the fight for equality for the Negro. His most famous and dangerous service was in his early years with the NAACP when he personally investigated lynchings and race riots, posing as a white man. On one occasion, the Tulsa, Oklahoma, riot of 1921, he was deputized and assigned to a squad car to patrol the streets looking for "Negroes to kill." His SRL article touches also upon his intimate contact with Negro and white soldiers and officers in the last war in both Europe and Asia.

A condensed recording of the article was made, for broadcasting purposes by Station WNEW, New York, and arrangements are being made to release duplicates of the recording for other radio stations.

How About Democracy for Negroes Too?

Sooner or later it was bound to happen and last week end it did. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, an American organization numbering some half a million colored and white members, submitted to the UN a document of historic importance. In a carefully reasoned 154-page statement, the NAACP charged the United States with a denial of the rights of minorities, specifically Negroes, and asked the UN for redress.



Walter White

Intrinsic merit apart, there are two aspects to the question raised by the NAACP. One is international and the other domestic.

To the American statesmen, in and out of UN, now engaged in the intense struggle with the Soviet Union, the NAACP memorandum must have come as an unpleasant jolt. There can be little doubt that the Negro charges of discrimination will embarrass the United States before world opinion and will, in all probability, be used as ammunition by the Russians. *10-14-47*

The ammunition, of course, has been there all the time for anyone to use, and the NAACP statement will merely serve as a substantial reminder of its existence. It will remind the world that there is a considerable gap between American preaching and practice; that the current crusade for democracy abroad has a somewhat unconvincing sound; that while the United States Government and press are so passionately concerned with the abuses of democracy in the Balkans, they show no such passion for democracy at home; and that, finally, if there is not much democracy in Hungary and Bulgaria, there is possibly even less of it, for a large part of the population, in South Carolina and Mississippi. *New York, N.Y.*

This is certainly no argument in defense of the Russian-Communist politi-

This brings us to the domestic aspect of the question. I share the belief of Walter White of the NAACP that the na-race question is America's Number One problem. The disease of racism and race prejudice, unless tackled effectively by educational campaigns and a whole series of FEPCs with teeth, will continue to plague us abroad and will ultimately undermine the whole democratic structure at home. I think the question is as to whether we are fighting Russia for

serious as slavery once was. Some three-quarters of a century before the whole thing blew up in Civil War, Jefferson, deeply worried by the unsolved Negro problem, exclaimed prophetically: "Indeed I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just."

— SAUL K. PADOVER

NAACP Branded 'Red' by Rankin

Pittsburgh, Pa. The CA

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — The NAACP has been branded by Rep. John Rankin (D., Miss.) as a "Communist front organization." A report recently released by the Congressional Committee on un-American activities quotes Mr. Rankin as saying the NAACP is "used to promote the interest of the Communist movement throughout the country." *Set. 10-18-47*

The Mississippi congressman refers to Mr. Spingarn as "A Jew who is no more interested in the Negro than the rest of us." He declared that the NAACP head is out to cause trouble.

The report gives the complete testimony of Walter S. Steele before the un-American committee during the July hearings, but has just been released for public distribution.

Mr. Steele told the committee that "there are approximately 5,000,000 Communists in the United States."

Mr. Rankin added that these Communists had proposed a Negro Soviet in the Southern States. This he feared "would mean the murder of practically every white man in those States who was not willing to submit to that kind of regime and raping of untold thousands of white women." *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Mr. Steele said the the Communist movement among the Negroes in the United States is under the direction of the Communist party and the National Negro Congress, together with the Southern Youth Congress, interlocking and cooperating with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and several other organizations.

NAACP Research Group

Cites Hypocrisy in U.S.

Baltimore, Md. Set. 10-25-47
Statement Charges Failure to Live Up

to Ideals Is Biggest Threat to Democracy

NEW YORK—The United Na- the association. It seeks to open tions has received a document of colored people in this country from the National Association for before the United Nations Gen- the Advancement of Colored eral Assembly. People on racial discrimination in The document was prepared in the United States. book form with six chapters total- ing more than 150 pages. Col- it was drafted under the direction of Dr. W. E. Burghart DuBois, Specialist Collaborate director of special research for Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago at-

torney; Milton R. Konvitz, Cornell University School of Industrial and Labor Relations; William R. Ming Jr., University of Chicago Legal Institute; Leslie Perry, legislative representative for the association in Washington; and Rayford W. Logan, professor of History at Howard University.

A statement on so-called "pat- terns" of racial discrimination in this country is included in the document. And there is a section on the charter of the United Nations and its provisions for human rights, the rights of minorities and decisions already taken to protect them.

This section was written by Dr. DuBois, who charges the United States with failing to practice what it preaches, claiming that while the United States is trying to carry on the government of the United Nations by democratic methods, it is failing because it permits disfranchisement of voters in the South.

This argument is developed from a comparison of sections of the nation, through a table of votes held necessary to elect a member of Congress.

Cite Voting Record

With New England as the norm, requiring a vote of 100,000 to send a Representative to Congress, the average vote in the deep South is 22,000 with South Carolina at the bottom with 4,000.

Dr. DuBois's statement asks the United Nations to become mindful of the flow of capital into the South where it charged, "the recent concentration of investment and monopoly in the South is tremendous."

The United Nations is reminded that there are today as many colored people in the United States as there are inhabitants of Argentina or Czechoslovakia, Norway and Denmark. *10-25-47*

Dr. Logan's Study

Dr. Logan insisted in his study that the General Assembly had "the obligation" to initiate studies and make recommendations for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, whether or not the Economic Council might do so, and to report to that end.

He also held that the spokes- men for minorities should be able to present petitions to the General Assembly, regardless of action taken by the Economic and Social Council.

The association defines its position in the matter as one based on its being "the oldest and largest organization among colored people designed to fight for their political, civil and social rights."

The NAACP Speaks For Justice

The NAACP is to be commended for its timely and carefully worded plea to the United Nations on bigotry and intolerance in the United States. The NAACP's petition calls attention to the sad state of affairs that politics and government have fallen to in the world's leading exponent of democratic rights and principles own back yard. The NAACP without hysteria and fanfare has stated the case of America's 15,000,000 Negroes. The NAACP petition tells the story of United States denial of Negroes' fundamental right to the ballot in some Southern states and of rampant forms of discrimination practiced against the nation's largest minority. How these have been blueprinted and ingrained into various regions by governmental agencies, businesses and civic bodies, is revealed in this common sense call to fairplay and justice. Our case is before the court of world opinion. *Atlanta Daily World*

The NAACP's plea has directed the world's attention to a miserable failure of democracy here in the United States which does not need the Truman Doctrine or a Marshall plan to make it work. It cites the United States' outraged outcries against insidious political maneuvering overseas while blind to various forms of discrimination in the ballot, civil rights, economic rights, and social opportunities here at home. *Atlanta, Ga.*

The NAACP's petition should topple the white supremacy bigots from their lofty perch. The political momentum they have gained should be impeded. Our State Department cannot continue to make international political capital about threats to democracy in India, Indonesia and Greece, while neglecting democracy, for all of its citizens, here at home. *10-24-47*

One of the major targets of the NAACP's petition is the franchise. What makes this point a highlight is the attack against the right of Negroes to the ballot now going on in Southern states' capitals and political organizations. Plans which would force back on Negroes and whites restrictive measures which would bar free use of the ballot are being fought all over the South. *Friday*

It has been pointed out that restriction of the franchise goes far beyond the boundary lines of the South. Because of limitations on the franchise we send men to congress who are ill-equipped to make laws for all of us. Men who are not truly representative of the people. The NAACP cited how a small percentage of persons vote in elections for Congress in the South because of the restrictions on the ballot. This is due to the rotten borough system which is perpetuated by the poll tax and which is perpetuated by the poll tax and white primary.

Congressional representatives from the South too often have been a drag and stumbling block against the social and economic progress of the United States. Their voting strength and influence is out of proportion to those they represent.

The Atlanta Daily World stands along side the NAACP in awakening the world to flagrant violations of the dignity

of man here in the United States. World leadership such as the United States now enjoys involves grave responsibilities to all citizens regardless of race, color or creed. That the NAACP has brought the subject of universal rights to the United Nations meets with complete accord with all right thinking people who believe in universal suffrage and fairplay.

CIVIL RIGHTS, HUMAN FREEDOM

President Truman, by his assurance of a "sensible and vigorous" program of action regarding civil rights and human freedom in the United States, put himself squarely on record, Sunday afternoon. Sat. 7-5-47

Speaking on a world-wide broadcast at the closing session of the 38th annual NAACP conference, the nation's Chief Executive was heard by hundreds of thousands of listeners in widely separated sections of the globe.

For some time now, we have been expecting some sort of official pronouncement from the White House in connection with the rapidly mounting racial tensions, not only in this country, but in other parts of the world. While the President's message dealt to a large extent in generalities, the fact that he went right to the heart of the problem is encouraging.

The President made it plain that he is strongly in favor of federal antilynching legislation and the unrestricted use of the ballot, although he did not say so in as many words.

While admitting that there is much which State and local governments can do to aid, Mr. Truman added: "We cannot any longer await the growth of a will to action in the slowest State or the most backward community."

This probably set the State's Righters back on their heels. It was something we have been waiting a long time to hear. Our national government must show the way, the President said, and he hastened to add that federal laws and administrative machineries must be improved and expanded to make this possible. Sat. 7-5-47

Time after time Uncle Sam has been on the verge of a criminal prosecution only to be turned back because of some technicality forbidding federal interference. We hope that out of the President's Advisory Committee on Civil Rights will soon come a program through which the present barriers to federal intervention can be removed.

Human life is still cheap in many sections of the U. S., and the guarantees of freedom and equality are nullified daily. Only through the restoration of such guarantees can a democracy hope to demonstrate its superiority to totalitarianism.

America's claim to world leadership is at stake each time a right is abridged or a privilege denied. Mr. Truman stated it plainly when he said: "Our case for democracy . . . should rest on practical evidence that we have been able to put our own house in order."

We were glad to hear him admit it officially.

NATION'S CAPITAL

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

NAACP Claims Nonpartisanship Policy, But Fails To Follow Through In Various Activities; Only One Side Of Issues Presented At Conference

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The closing session of the thirty-eighth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was appropriate in every respect. The program was eminently good. The speeches of Senator Wayne Morse, Republican, of Oregon, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, United States representative on the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, fitted the occasion nicely. And President Truman's emphasis upon civil rights in his forthright speech was all that was needed to climax a great occasion.

It would be pleasant to say that the other public programs of the association were as good as the program at the Lincoln Memorial. Unfortunately, that cannot be said. The other programs were ordinary. As a Julian was presented the Spin-matter of fact there seemed to have been no specified sub-which civil rights was the key-

note.

Washington abounds with many persons competent to enlighten any audience on current problems. But the speakers on the evening public programs seemed to have been selected at random and a program arranged around them.

For instance: On the first evening Dr. Louis T. Wright, eminent New York surgeon and chairman of the board of directors of the NAACP, delivered the report of the board for the past year. Dr. Wright reasserted the association's traditional policy of nonpartisanship in politics. But no sooner had Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the NAACP, completed announcements, and the Rev. Stephen G. Spottswood, who presided, had introduced Leon Henderson, chairman of the executive committee of Americans for Democratic Action, than was Mr. Henderson making a political speech.

In the other two evening mass meetings the same order of things prevailed. On the next night Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas, Democrat, of California, made a political speech, in which she arrived at this fallacy from over simplification of a political proposition:

"For many long years, we have heard that it was impossible to pass anti-poll tax legislation, FEPC legislation and anti-lynching legislation in Congress because of the southern Democrats. Well, we have a Republican Senate and a Republican House. This excuse, never valid, is now stripped of its miserable trappings."

On the following evening Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, addressed the public meeting. Of course, he damned the supporters of the Taft-Hartley labor control law.

Now, there is nothing specifically wrong in any of these things. But taken together they represent the same political philosophy and the same point of view toward labor relations.

Inasmuch as branches of the association are continuously called upon to pass resolutions of in-

dorsement and write letters of protest upon various problems that arise from time to time and come before the Congress or the executive branch of the government for action, it appears that it would have been much better for conflicting points of views on topics of moment to have been given to the delegates gathered here.

There is the question of universal training. Colored people are divided in their thinking on this subject. Some are for it and some are against it. Why should not a ranking proponent and a ranking opponent of this subject have discussed it before the delegates?

The same observation may be made and the same question asked with respect to labor relations, housing, federal aid to education, national health insurance and the other subjects upon which there is a great division of opinion.

The difficulty lies in the organizational setup of the association. A small group believe themselves omniscient and restrict participation by the membership to a minimum. They pick the speakers to address the annual conference. They make decisions as to whether a pending bill shall be supported or opposed without any consultation of the membership.

Urges Laws With Teeth To Fight Mob Violence

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

By LEM GRAVES Jr. Sat. 7-5-47
(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—Lashing out at backward States and communities which fail to safeguard the rights of ALL AMERICANS, President Truman condemned the twin evils of race prejudice and segregation Sunday afternoon in a nationwide radio address, highlighting the thirty-eighth annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The President recognized the grip mob rule has on certain sections of the country and urged "teeth" for Federal laws to effectively meet the evil.

"Our case for democracy should be as strong as we can make it. It should rest on practical evidence that we have been able to put our own house in order . . . There is no justifiable reason for discrimination because of ancestry, or religion, or race, or color," the President declared.

Fifteen thousand people jammed the steps of the Lincoln Memorial and overflowed into the area around the beautiful tidal basin to hear the President, speaking before the final outdoor mass meeting of the thirty-eighth annual NAACP conference here, utter these words and pledge his support to the job of putting our national house in order and guaranteeing basic human rights to every American, regardless of race or color.

Declared the Nation's chief executive: "Every man should have the right to a decent home, the right to an education, the right to adequate medical care, the right to an equal share in the making of public decisions through the ballot and the right to a fair trial in a fair court."

RIGHTS FOR ALL Sat. 7-5-47

"We must assure that these rights—on equal terms—are enjoyed by every citizen."

"To these principles I pledge my full and continued support."

President Truman pointed out that many of the Nation's people "still suffer the indignity of the sult, the harrowing fear of intimidation, and, I regret to say, the threat of physical injury and mob violence."

"We cannot wait another decade or another generation to remedy these evils. We must work, as never before, to cure them now."

The aftermath of war and the desire to keep faith with our Nation's historic principles make the need a pressing one."

TURNING POINT 7-5-47

Mr. Truman told the audience that he wanted to talk to them about "civil rights and human freedom." He said: "It is my deep conviction that we have reached a turning point in the long history of our country's efforts to guarantee freedom and equality to all our citizens. Recent events in the United States and abroad have made us realize that it is more important today than ever before to insure that all Americans enjoy these rights."

"And when I say 'all Americans' I mean ALL Americans."

He declared that the civil rights laws were originally written to protect the citizen against any possible tyrannical act by the Government in this country. Added the President, "But we cannot be content with a civil liberties program which emphasizes only

the need of protection against the possibility of tyranny by the Government. We cannot stop there. We must keep moving forward, with new concepts of civil liberties to safeguard our heritage. The extension of civil rights today means, not protection of the people against the Government, but protection of the people by the Government."

Declaring that "it is appropriate that we gather here to rededicate ourselves to the principles that there shall be no discrimination in our democracy because of race, creed or color," Senator Wayne B. Morse (R., Ore.), who has assumed leadership of liberal GOP groups in Congress, began the opening speech on the program.

Senator Morse told the huge audience that "bigotry and democracy are irreconcilable."

Said the Senator: "Lincoln saw democracy as Christianity put into service."

Pointing out that the right of a free ballot is one of the fundamental rights guaranteed by this country, the Senator said: "I am one who seeks to extend that freedom to all of the people regardless of race or color."

MRS. FDR SPEAKS

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, former First Lady of the land, followed Senator Morse and received the most enthusiastic ovation of any speaker on the program.

Mrs. Roosevelt pointed out that she was currently working, with other United Nations delegates, on writing an international bill of rights for all people.

The opening words of this bill of rights, she said, are: "All men are brothers." The widow of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt declared: "If all men are brothers we must try to build a world in which all men can live as brothers."

Continuing, she said: "All the world watches what we do here in the United States. We are leaders of spiritual thought . . . so

on us there rests the responsibility for showing that in our land democracy really works . . . We can not live with the blood of lynching in our land . . . We must first of all examine ourselves. We must see that we do the things that are in our Bill of Rights."

Mrs. Roosevelt told her audience that as a delegate to the United Nations, foreigners constantly approach her carrying newspaper clippings of atrocities committed against racial minorities in this country. "They ask," said Mrs. Roosevelt, "Will you tell us what democratic process this is?"

"It is not easy to explain," said the popular former First Lady, "because it is not a democratic process."

Concluding, she declared: "We can proudly lead the nations of the world to peace . . . but only if we make democracy work here at home."

INTRODUCES TRUMAN

In introducing President Truman, Mr. White cited the birth and development of the NAACP and pointed out that in twenty-four cases carried before the U. S. Supreme Court, the NAACP had won twenty-two. He pointed out that substantial progress had been made in gaining court decisions requiring equality, but he reaffirmed the association's conviction and contention that "there will never be complete equality until the courts and America abandon the myth of 'separate but equal' accommodations."

He pointed out that "throughout history bigots have grown powerful by first attacking the most vulnerable minority and then proceeding to attack others until liberty was destroyed for everybody, including the bigots."

Mr. White emphatically declared that "no political party has ever been permitted or will ever be permitted to influence the association's policy. We firmly believe that our way of life can be destroyed only from within and not from without."

NAACP tells

'where the

money goes'

Los Angeles, Calif.

NEW YORK — Executive secretary Walter White, of the NAACP, reported on "where the money goes" in his monthly column, "Memo from the Secretary", which appears in the NAACP bulletin for November.

Sat. 11-1-47

White said some of the delegates to the last annual conference of the association had asked "why so much money should be sent to the national office?"

In answer to this, White cited the association accountant's report for 1946, as follows:

"The branches sent to the national office during the year 1946 the magnificent sum of \$274,808. . . . The NAACP Bulletin cost \$52,431.81. Literature supplied branches

for membership drives . . . \$24,191.70. Subscriptions to the Crisis . . . \$49,000. Salaries of field staff and secretaries . . . to help branches conduct membership campaigns \$17,950. . . . Subsidies to branches with paid executives . . . \$7,400. Contributions to state conference of branches . . . \$7,959.12. Cost of the West Coast regional office . . . \$5,315.99. Postage . . . \$8,733. 95. Travel of national officers to speak for branches . . . \$5,243.54."

This does not, White said, cover the cost of the NAACP's veterans', church, labor and Washington bureau; nor the contributions by the national office to branches in legal and other cases; nor does it include expenditures by the national office to fight court cases involving education, jobs, travel, restrictive covenants and other cases.

Continuing, she said: "All the world watches what we do here in the United States. We are leaders of spiritual thought . . . so

Fine Talk, But We Desire Action

President Truman's address to the closing 38th annual session of the NAACP in Washington Sunday, would have been thrilling had one been able to maintain a single-track mind, overlooking that the President has a record of "talking" rather than "acting" democracy. As the President spoke we recalled another speech when he dedicated himself to the principles of the New Deal and the ideals of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, but immediately stood silently by while Congress sabotaged well nigh all of the program the man from Hyde Park fashioned for the protection of the common man during the past fourteen years, and added his bit by firing such forthright New Dealers as Harold Ickes and Henry Wallace.

America needs in high places leaders who offer more than lip service to freedom and liberty, and we have begun to feel that in the top ranks today Uncle Sam has those who make futile gestures at human decency. This is plainly noticeable not alone on the domestic front, but the paucity of our honest belief in the democratic process as exposed every time our state department becomes vocal in international forums.

Sat - 7-5-47

Of course it was fine for the President of the nation to say all Americans must enjoy civil rights, and that civil rights means protection of the people by the government, but would not that meeting at the base of the Lincoln Memorial been electrified had the President, when he spoke of freedom from fear, announced he had issued an executive order, in the interest of the general welfare, ordering the arrest of the Monroe, Georgia, and Greenville, S. C. lynchers, and their trial in federal courts because law and order had completely broken down in these political subdivisions in the United States?

No single Negro in America has freedom from fear when his physical form is momentarily menaced by savage, hysterical mobs that stand above the law; who in their local environment cannot be apprehended and identified by sheriffs, and when and if apprehended, cannot be convicted by southern juries. Local self government has broken down in such deplorable instances and so long as civil rights, to employ the definition of the President, means "the protection of the people by the government, President Truman should offer something more than a speech against mob murder.

"Every man should have the right to a decent home, the right to an education, the right to adequate medical care, the right to a worthwhile job, the right to an equal share in the making of public decisions through the ballot, and the right to a fair trial in a fair court," said the President, Sunday.

To this we all agree, but what are the facts as we parade this thesis in the front ranks of everyday life? Thousands of the boys who bared their breasts in recent months to foreign foes, and many of the relatives of those who sacrificed their lives as cannon fodder on alien soil, are without homes and are roaming the streets of America looking for shelter. Building and loan associations and others interested in the construction of homes are seeing to it that there is no freedom from want in this country. Housing was one of the major planks in the platform of President Roosevelt. From the Virginia capes to the rocky shores of the Pacific there are scattered thousands of housing projects, supplying shelter to both white and black because of the fervent desire of Roosevelt to provide housing, and his dynamic will and determination to provide these blessings for American tax-

payers. If President Truman had taken the bits in his teeth when the war ended and had said by executive order "the building industry will be held under war orders until adequate homes have been built for the homeless," he would have had the fulsome support of the returning GIs, and no Republican majority in Congress would have had the political courage to oppose this presidential action.

We resort to executive orders in this discussion because nothing has been substantially done in the field of civil liberties and freedom in this country except through executive orders. The Emancipation Proclamation was an executive order, and had to be later constitutionalized by passage of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments. The making of paper money during Lincoln's administration was brought about by another executive order, and brought order out of chaos in the fiscal affairs of the nation. Again, Franklin Delano Roosevelt resorted to an executive order during the late war when he saw the need of ending discrimination in labor. FEPC, which Congress quickly voided some months ago, brought the first real economic freedom to American Negroes they have ever tasted.

We agree with every sentence uttered in the President's address. "Freedom is not an easy lesson to teach, nor an easy cause to sell." That's the gumption Lincoln and Roosevelt had when they issued executive order. It requires the courage and resolution of strong men when 'he time comes to put democracy into action, but the President seems to be intrigued by fine phrases instead of determined action, while the nation stinks with the denial of all of the guarantees to which he refers in the constitution.

"Federal laws must be expanded," said the President. How? Does he mean through a Congress such as the present one? Does the President assume that the men who passed the Taft-Hartley labor bill over his veto will pass favorable aid-to-education legislation, which will end illiteracy in the U. S.? Does he assume the present legislative body will develop a social program relating to medical care that will eliminate the incidence of disease? Does he feel that the Ellenders and the Tafts will pass a federal FEPC and that the present Congress will do anything whatsoever respecting trial of the mob by jury? Or, will it pass legislation of any character that will halt the lyncher?

What individual responsibility does the President take for the statement he made Sunday when he said "we must put our own house in order"? We all know what the President was talking about when he made that statement. He was answering the criticism that comes from every section of the earth when America attempts to assume the moral leadership of the world. Everywhere today, in remote sections of the universe, people look upon the treatment of the black man in this country as the truest test of integrity and morality. Just two days ago we received a cartoon sent us from an Oklahoman now residing in Edinburg, Scotland. It showed two Americans, residing below the Mason and Dixon Line, strolling along together reading a paper and murmuring, "The British are not handling the Jewish problem very well in Palestine," while under a nearby tree, totally unnoticed, lay the body the a blood-drenched lynched Negro with a rope around his neck.

That's the picture the Scots and the world today have of America. So that we agree with President Truman, "we must put our own house in order," and it appears if social patterns are adjusted properly in the U. S. it will be brought

Sat - 7-5-47 "Sow thought to reap a habit, Sow habit to reap character, Sow character to reap destiny."

The President indulged in fine thought and ideology Sunday. Perhaps he pointed towards destiny and the shores of human freedom.

NAACP RESOLUTIONS REAFFIRM NON-PARTISAN STATUS OF ORDER

Cover National and International Problems in Washington Agenda

KANSAS CITY NEXT MEETING PLACE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With an official tallying of 775 delegates representing branches in 44 states, the 38th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People moved into its closing hours as delegates

Again let us advert to the President's fine speech. "The only limit to achievement in this country should be ability, industry and character..." "Every American should live his life as he pleases. There is much that local communities can do, but we cannot wait for the slow process of community action."

Even down to the high compliment the President paid Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, we feel the President of our nation made a grand and glorious address. Some of these days there will be a righteous and just president of this republic who will emerge from the futility of talk and issue an executive order banning race prejudice, discrimination and hate in the United States. This type of human decency and morality has been effected in other sections of the earth and the high purpose of the declaration of independence, the constitution, and the bill of rights will never be achieved until some of righteousness issues an ultimatum of this substantial character. Let us hope that President Truman will grow in high purpose and wisdom and that there is virtue in the old adage that reads:

and officials, whose tempers often matched the oppressive Washington temperature, debated resolutions which will shape the policies and program of health program; building of the Association for one year. Dur-homes; the anti-lynch bill; federaling the Saturday morning sessions anti-poll tax legislation; and the the Conference Planning Committee FEPC.

She declared that this congress members elected to the committee are had labored five months, turned Henry W. McGee, Chicago, Ill.; A. the clock forward in the District Maceo Smith, Dallas, Texas; and of Columbia one hour, and turned Magistrate Joseph H. Rainey, of the clock back on government one Philadelphia. A Committee on generation. *Sat - 7-12-47* nominations (to the National This congress has busied itself Board of Directors) was also vot- with straining at gnats and swal- ed into office by the delegates dur- lowing camels, she implied. "They ing the afternoon sessions. Elect- have concerned themselves with ed to this committee were Mrs. pennies not persons; they guard Lillie M. Jackson, Baltimore; T. V. their budgets but not your liber- Mangum, Statesville, N. C.; El- ties; they fight for tax reduction bert L. Collins, River Rouge, Mich.

Although pointed differences de- veloped among the delegates over the question of a raise in mini- instead of peace in the world; they would trade off the United Nations for a price increase on their bag of wool," charged the Californian.

Quoting Sen. Wayne Morse, the eloquent speaker said. "Instead of promoting the welfare of the peo- ple, this 80th congress "is a con- gress to make the rich, richer and the poor, poorer."

The other speaker on Wednesday night's program was Atty. Loren Miller, Los Angeles. Mr. Miller stressed the need of adequate hous- ing in America today.

NAACP Hears

Helen Douglas Blast Congress

WASHINGTON, — (ANP) — Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D., Cal.) heaped fire and brimstone upon the 80th congress in her address before the 38th conference of the NAACP Wednesday night. She accused this congress of be- ing "a reckless congress, riding along without brakes on the roller coaster of inflation." The present leadership "goose steps through what the National Association of Manufacturers commands," charg- ed the congresswoman.

She pointed out that the south- ern Democrats had always been blamed for failure of passage of certain liberal legislation; now there is a Republican senate and a House, she said, that is responsi- ble for holding up the federal aid education law; the President's

NAACP Talks

And Collects

Courses, Pittsburgh, Pa. Says Schuyler

Sat - 8-9-47

Little More Being Done, Writer Declares in Article

CHICAGO — Branding the NAACP as an organization of ex- citation and denunciation, Pitts- burgh Courier columnist George S. Schuyler says in September Negro Digest that its executives' visits are concerned with "talking" and "collecting tithes."

"It is all very well to stage big mass meetings packed to the rafters with wildly cheering ad- herents," say The Courier's Schuy- ler in his Negro Digest piece, "but these should serve some sounder purpose than excitement and den-unciation."

"Otherwise the people begin to think that they have actually ac- complished something when they have filled a big auditorium, con- tributed fat sums to the organiza- tion's treasury and adopted lengthy resolutions to be sent to bored pub- lic officials."

The NAACP has won many legal battles for colored people, Schuyler states, and leads the fight against the poll tax. But what is wrong with the NAACP is its defensive psychology, Schuyler continues:

"Those who founded the organ- ization, and whose philosophy still dominates it, are zealous to do something 'for' the Negro rather than teach the Negro to do some- thing for 'himself'."

The Highway

Afro-American - Baltimore, Md.

NAACP Changes Course — Now in All Suits

Attacks Segregation as Illegal—Dixie

Spending Itself Broke

by Charles H. Houston

Colored students, backed by the NAACP, have law suits filed against the State Universities of Louisiana, Oklahoma, South Caro- lina and Texas, demanding admis- sion to the State universities to take professional courses offered there to white students but not offered anywhere within the State to colored students.

The NAACP campaign for equal educational opportunities is 14 years old. It started in 1933 when a case was brought against the University of North Carolina.

This was followed by demands for admission to the State univer- sities in Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee and Virginia. Suits were actually filed in Maryland, Missouri and Tennessee.

The Maryland suit in 1935 se- cured the admission of Donald G. Murray to the School of Law. Mur- ray graduated, passed the Mary- land bar, and is now a successful attorney practicing in Baltimore.

Supreme Court Decision The Missouri case resulted in the now famous decision of the United States Supreme Court in 1938 (Missouri ex rel. Gaines v. Canada) where the Supreme Court held that a State cannot offer ed- ucation to white students while it denies the same to colored stu- dents, that regardless of any State policy of segregation, the State must admit colored students to the State university unless substantial- ly equal education is provided elsewhere within the State.

It also stated that constitution- al rights belong to each person as an individual and if a single col- ored student wants a particular course up to that time offered to whites only, the State must fur- nish same either by admitting the colored person to the State uni- versity or by creating equivalent facilities for him elsewhere with- in the State.

Under this decision the State of Missouri spent more than \$75,000 to establish a separate law school to prevent one colored stu- dent from entering the University of Missouri School of Law.

A few years later, it built a \$60,000 journalism building and established a whole department of journalism at the colored State col- lege rather than permit one girl to enroll in the University of Mis- souri School of Journalism.

Rather Go Broke The State of Tennessee passed a scholarship law giving Tennessee colored students money grants to take outside the State courses of- fered to whites at the University of Tennessee, but not offered to colored within the State.

A suit was also filed in Ken- tucky for admission of a colored boy to the University of Kentucky School of Engineering, but World War II intervened and the suit was discontinued.

None of the suits has resulted in the actual admission of a colored student to the State university, ex- cept the Maryland suit. West Vir- ginia opened its State university to colored for professional and graduate training without a suit. But otherwise, the Southern States are spending themselves broke to keep colored students out of the State universities. Texas has just appropriated three and a half million dollars to set up a colored State university in Texas.

One of the most interesting de- velopments in the entire campaign is the change in the way the issue of segregation has been handled. At first, no direct attack was made on the principal of segregation itself.

colored students money grants to take outside the State courses of- fered to whites at the University of Tennessee, but not offered to colored within the State.

Virginia passed a similar schol- arship law, built a new \$500,000 library at the colored State col- lege and authorized the college to award the master's degree.

A suit was also filed in Ken- tucky for admission of a colored boy to the University of Kentucky School of Engineering, but World War II intervened and the suit was discontinued.

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But otherwise, the Southern States are spending themselves broke to keep colored students out of the State universities. Texas has just appropriated three and a half million dollars to set up a colored State university in Texas.

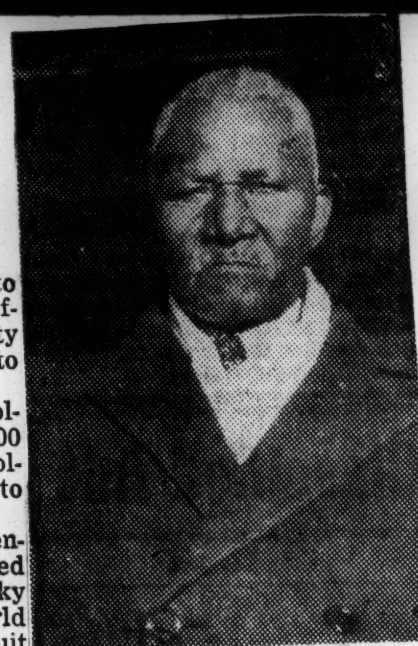
One of the most interesting de- velopments in the entire campaign is the change in the way the issue of segregation has been handled. At first, no direct attack was made on the principal of segregation itself.

The NAACP lawyers, in order to get the campaign under way, accepted the doctrine that the State could segregate white and colored students, provided equal accommodations were afforded to both.

Now the NAACP is making a direct, open, all-out fight against segregation itself, on the ground there is no such thing as "separate but equal," that the only reason colored people are segregated is to prevent them from receiving equality.

In the brief recently filed against the University of Texas, the NAACP states flatly that seg-regation itself imports inequality.

It makes little difference for the moment whether the NAACP wins the suit against the University of Texas; the presently important fact is that the struggle for first- class citizenship and equal rights has reached the stage where in Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and South Carolina, we can stand up and say segregation is wrong, and we are going to fight against it until it is completely removed.



FOUNDER and president of the Gulfport, Miss., branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 87-year-old James Claiborne, Chicago, Defender agent, is recognized as one of the South's most courageous fighters for justice.

32 1947
NAACP ENDS NOTABLE ANNUAL SESSION AT LINCOLN MEMORIAL

The Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City, Ok
DuBois Warns Negroes Not to Dodge Responsibility in Improving Nation's Ideals

Sat - 7-5-47
JULIAN AWARDED SPINGARN MEDAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Dr. Percy L. Julian, former head of the chemistry department at Howard university and now research director of the Glidden Company in Chicago, last Friday night became the thirty-second recipient of the Spingarn Medal for his work in research chemistry.

The medal is awarded annually for outstanding achievement by an American colored person. Dr. Julian's work provided the basis for the production of Aero-Foam which was used by the Navy during the war to save lives in ship and airplane fires.

Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize winner, and University of Chicago professor famed as an atomic power scientist, presented the award at the Spingarn Medal Night of the thirty-eighth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Dr. Urey told an audience of about 900 people who jammed into John Wesley AME Zion church, that in science a proposition is accepted or not upon the basis of its essential logical character—not upon the basis of the person who sponsored it.

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He complimented Dr. Julian upon his achievements under "great handicaps" and "enormous difficulties." He expressed the hope that Dr. Julian's work would be the beginning of the breaking down of racial barriers.

Dr. Julian, who was graduated from DePauw in 1920 at the top of his class, was not encouraged to do advanced study because professors wanted to save him from the hardships a colored youth might face in a career in chemistry.

He later studied at Harvard under scholarships and fellowships, and, through influence of a Harvard classmate, under Ernst Späth, the Viennese scientist, in Vienna.

He launched here at Howard a research project in physostigmine, a drug that produces contraction of the pupils of the eyes and with the Glidden Company he has developed

a series of industrial progresses and carried on extensive study in regard to the female hormone or progesterone.

In accepting the award, established in 1914 by the late Joel E. Spingarn, one-time chairman of the board of directors of the NAACP, Dr. Julian said: "Today's challenge to the American scientist is, first of all, to bring to the world a living testimony from the pages of science against a philosophy of defeatism." He added:

"It is his first and sacred responsibility to hold out to the world hope of peace and to chart the way to that peace out of the lessons of science."

He defined as a second challenge the dissemination of a note of optimism to dispel a palsy fear "by emphasizing that the search for truth is, always has been, and always will be, synonymous with the search for goodness."

A final challenge to the American scientist today is to "summon his fellow countrymen to an intelligent humility," Dr. Julian said, adding:

"The molders of the atomic bomb, better than any of the scientists can tell their fellow men that in the sun which rises on tomorrow's horizon nature has been conducting atomic disintegrations down the ages."

Dr. Julian said the wise scientist will bring to his country this lesson in humility "and it is a challenge to him to build upon this lesson a faith in the destiny of mankind that will give strength and fiber to the crusaders for peace throughout our civilized world."

At last Thursday's session, Dr. W. B. DuBois, 79-year-old research director for the association, told

delegates the cause of colored people can best be helped "by doing away with the democratic illiteracy so prevalent among us."

He declared colored people must not feel the poverty in which many of them live is necessary. The best answer to poverty, he declared bluntly, is socialism.

"Our people must understand principles of economics and industrial profit," Dr. DuBois said. "We must back the cause of democracy in industry to forward a more just distribution of wealth."

Dr. DuBois said colored people must not let themselves "be scared or intimidated by the fear of being called Communists" by these actions.

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He said the Government already has made some progress in taxing the rich instead of imposing too heavy a burden on the poor. "And taxing the rich is socialism—in clear and avowed form," he stated.

He added, however, that "we must go further to prevent the concentration of political and economic power in the hands of monopolists."

"The power of the state is essential in any attempt to right the great wrongs in the distribution of wealth," Dr. DuBois said. "Every leading land on earth is moving toward some form of socialism."

Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, last Thursday night urged that his organization and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People make common cause in politics as they have done on the picket lines and in the courts.

Speaking at a public meeting of the convention, he declared that "Labor's enemies are your enemies," adding that "The same undemocratic forces which are striving to cripple labor today will not overlook the NAACP."

As a program of political action, Mr. Murray urged careful examination of the voting records of candidates of all parties for local, state and federal offices.

He assailed the Taft-Hartley labor bill, charging that its primary purpose is to destroy labor unions, reduce workers to depression living standards, continue recurring cycles of "boom" or "bust," return mass unemployment and "weaken the most potent instrument in America serving the cause of liberty and justice."

His castigation of the labor bill was inconsistent with the attitude of President Truman, who strenuously objected to the legislation but told a press conference Thursday afternoon that the bill is now law and "insofar as it lies within my power as President, I shall see that this law is well and faithfully administered."

Sat - 7-5-47
President Truman declared that there is "a vital responsibility" upon management and labor "to comply with the law in a spirit of tolerance and fair play." He called upon them to "exercise patience and moderation in accommodating themselves to the changes made necessary by the Act."

The Rev. Robert Wilson, of Columbia, South Carolina, spoke on the same program with Mr. Murray. Dr. Ralph Mark Gilbert, of Savannah, Georgia, presided.

The NAACP has set its membership goal for 1947 at a million members, the conference was told. If achieved the new goal would double the association's membership, Miss Lucille Black, membership secretary of the organization, told the gathering.

The Thalheimer Awards, given by Dr. Ross P. Thalheimer of Baltimore to branches doing outstanding work, this year went to the following branches:

Class I (Branches without paid personnel): First prize, \$100, Camden, New Jersey, which spearheaded campaign for complete integration of colored persons in educational system of Camden; second prize, \$50, Monroe, Louisiana, for qualifying about 150 colored persons to vote; honorable mention, \$25, Fairfax County, Virginia, for outstanding work in public school fight to equalize buildings and exposing conditions in colored schools in Fairfax County; honorable mention, \$25, Tri-City, Alabama, for increasing its membership from 84 in 1945 to 772 in 1946; honorable mention, \$25, Marin County, California, for opposing segregation in theatres, housing and employment.

Sat - 7-5-47
Class II (Branches with full-time paid executive secretaries): First prize, \$100, Baltimore, for outstanding work with all-round program, including registration of 15,000 new voters and the Enoch Pratt Library case in which the United States Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the library had to admit colored trainees to its library training school.

Second prize, \$50, New Orleans, for grand jury investigation of the taxi permit division of the Department of Public Utilities, resulting in indictment of city officials for charging colored applicants for driver's permits up to \$100, and also for activities in violence cases.

Class III (State Conferences)—First prize, \$100, Virginia State Conference for fight against the poll tax; second prize, \$50, South Carolina State Conference for fight against white primary and educational inequalities; honorable mentions without cash awards: Texas State Conference for maintenance of lobbying and political action activities, assistance in the case to compel the University of Texas to admit a colored student to its law school; Florida State Conference for its fight against the Mathews white primary bill, police brutality and for its registration and voting campaigns.

Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas, Democrat, of California, speaking at the Wednesday night mass meeting, assailed the leadership of the Republican-controlled Congress. Its program, she said, was to cut taxes for the rich, break the back of labor unions, and destroy government agencies set up to protect and promote the welfare of the people.

In a political speech before an organization which openly says it shuns partisan politics, Mrs. Douglas told her audience that "We are in politics, all of us, because we live in a democracy," adding:

"The strong suggestion that political action when carried on by politicians and the rich is a lofty pursuit but when indulged in by the small wage earner is somehow subversive must not be allowed to thwart the interest and activity which are essential to our political democracy."

Sat - 7-5-47
Mrs. Douglas declared that if Congress will act on the anti-lynching legislation which is pending "the filthy crime of lynching and mob violence can be outlawed in these United States."

She advised her audience to "stop talking about the poll tax states and work in the forty-one states where there is no poll tax." If this were done, she said, "the people can pass any legislation they feel is required."

The National Association of Manufacturers' "philosophers and their satellites in Congress" are holding up legislation dealing with

discussing racial restrictive covenants. He also said the Veterans Administration professes to be powerless for the ministrations of the case of colored veterans, who cannot secure loans on race restricted property because of the manual entry and often cannot buy property in colored neighborhoods because of the FHA the artificially high price does not guarantee qualify under GI appraisal policies.

Discussing racial restrictive covenants, he said, there are countless instances in every American state construction of housing restricted on the basis of race. Although there has been a change cure loans on race restricted property in the language of the manual entry and often cannot buy property in colored neighborhoods because of the FHA the artificially high price does not guarantee qualify under GI appraisal policies.

In-migration of colored people, recommending adoption of racial in colored neighborhoods, he charged, the FHA the artificially high price does not guarantee qualify under GI appraisal policies.

Mr. Miller charged that the Federal Housing Administration "con-ings."

Loren Miller, a Los Angeles lawyer, is intensifying colored neighborhoods. He told the audience that housing in colored neighborhoods is one of the gravest problems in America.

Calls On U.S. Chicago, Ill. Government To Defender Lead The Way

Sat. 7-5-47
NAACP Conference
Told Country Must
Drop Slow Attack

WASHINGTON—In bold unequivocal language, President Truman denounced the detail of civil rights and human freedom to Negro Americans, and called upon the Federal Government to take the lead as a "friendly, vigilant defender of the rights and equalities of all Americans." He emphasized "when I say all Americans—I mean all Americans."

"We can no longer afford the luxury of a leisurely attack upon prejudice and discrimination," the President said. He conceded there was much that state and local governments can do in providing positive safeguards for civil rights, but he admonished, "we cannot, any longer, await the growth of a will to action in the slowest state or the most backward community." He declared, "our national government must show the way."

Addresses NAACP Sat. 7-5-47
The President's historic speech came as a fitting climax to the 38th Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which had gone on record as reaffirming its adherence to democracy as a system of government, and rejecting attempts of "any organized cliques, political parties or religious groups to undermine the program to which the Association is dedicated."

He stood in the shadow of that great liberator, Abraham Lincoln, at the Lincoln Memorial and delivered a second emancipation speech to the throngs who had come to hear him. He was flanked by diplomats from our sister nations and other nationally known dignitaries. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Senator Wayne Morris, Republican of Oregon, shared the platform and spotlight with Mr. Truman. Throughout the world, his liberation speech was carried by short wave and four major networks in America brought it to the ears of millions here at home.

"It is my deep conviction that we have reached a turning point in the long history of our country's efforts to guarantee freedom and equality to all our citizens," the President said.

Cites Recent Events

"Recent events in the United States and abroad have made us all realize that it is more important today than ever before to insure that all Americans enjoy these rights." Sat. 7-5-47

He said that peoples beset by the every kind of privation may surrender to the false security offered so temptingly by totalitarian regimes, unless we can prove the superiority of democracy.

The only limit to an American's achievement should be his ability, his industry and his character. The reward for his efforts should be determined only by these truly relevant qualities," the President said. Sat. 7-5-47

The tone for President Truman's democratic declarations was set by NAACP Secretary Walter White in his introductory statement. Mr. White told how the Association beginning with a small gathering of people called together by English Walling, a Southerner white man, who had just witnessed a bloody race riot in Mr. Lincoln's hometown of Springfield, Illinois, had grown into an organization of some 600,000 American Negroes and whites. He said that throughout the nation in some 1509 NAACP branches they have helped to work a "quiet, bloodless revolution in public opinion," to answer the pessimist who say the race question is insoluble.

He told the diplomats gathered, tell your countrymen that although the stories of lynching and denial of justice to Americans do not accurately represent the majority of American citizens, we confess to our shame that ours is not a perfect democracy. We have grievous faults," he said. "But this great assemblage of American citizens and the presence of the President of the United States, of Mrs. Roosevelt, and of the distinguished Republican Senator from Oregon attest that a determined and incessant attack is being made upon our racial shortcomings."

White declared, "if we Americans assure that no man is denied any rights of citizenship because he is dark of skin or worships his God in a different place or was born elsewhere, then democracy can never be destroyed." Sat. 7-5-47

The six-day NAACP conference attended by some 800 delegates was hailed as one of the most profitable which the organization has ever held. Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary, said he was especially pleased to see the emergence of State and local leadership which he stated the National NAACP office is anxious to build and encourage. He said this leadership is efficient and alert to the issues of the day. Sat. 7-5-47

This alertness was aptly demonstrated in the two-fisted battle which this leadership waged and won to have appointed a committee to study the Constitution and Charter of the organization with the view of recommending to the next convention revisions aimed at giving the annual convention the final say on the operation of the Association's program.

OK Chicago Resolution

A resolution to this end, introduced by Henry W. McGhee of Chicago, was rammed through the conference by a determined majority. The resolution had been rejected by the resolutions committee, but was brought to the floor by McGhee, reportedly in defiance of the wishes of some members of the National NAACP staff who had sought to stave-off the show-down.

This revolutionary move marked the first time in the history of the organization that previous back-gate criticism of the alleged NAACP National Office autocracy has been brought out into the open.

Under the present Constitutional provisions, the action of the convention is subject to the approval of a two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors. In case any convention action is disapproved by the Board, the matter is sent back to the branches, where a two-thirds vote can override the so-called veto power of the Board. Sat. 7-5-47

An equally stormy session was set-off by the introduction of what was called the NAACP's anti-Communist resolution. Efforts to have deleted from the Association's statement of policy, a phrase rejecting ideological cliques was overridden by the convention.

Mrs. Juanita Jackson Mitchell of Baltimore, Md., argued that the statement lined the NAACP up with other witch-hunters throughout the country. She further said that the statement was an admission that "we are so weak that other groups can easily take us over."

A minority report denouncing the statement was introduced by W. Burkhardt Turner of Brooklyn, but was also rejected by the convention.

A highlight of the conference was the presentation of the 32nd Spingarn Medal to Dr. Percy L. Julian, eminent scientist of Chicago, for his outstanding contribution to chemical research. The presentation was made by Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel prize winner, and authority to atomic research.

Dr. Urey congratulated the way in which Dr. Julian overcame handicaps under which he started "and has now made himself the respected Director of Research of the Glidden Company under what must have been enormous difficulties." Sat. 7-5-47

The convention passed unanimously a resolution opposing the Taft-Hartley anti-labor bill which was termed "an incredible attack upon the rights of organized labor. It is false and misleading," the resolution went on to say, "to consider any part of this measure as

beneficial to colored people."

Other resolutions passed by the conference of significance included support for passage of the Taft-Wagner-Ellender housing bill, including adequate safeguard to insure no discrimination because of race, color or creed or national origin; reaffirmation of its non-partisan political role as an Association; and condemnation of the "indiscriminate persecution of sincere liberals and their organizations fighting for democratic principles" by the so-called House un-American Activities Committee.

The convention called upon Congress to pass legislation adequate to protect the civil rights of Negroes throughout the country; specifically—to eliminate segregation in all phases of life in the nation's capital and to extend the franchise to its residents—to pass the anti-poll tax and anti-lynching bills.

The body reaffirmed its support for Federal Aid to education, and at the same time registered its opposition to the continuation of all types of segregation, including public education, as being unconstitutional, unlawful and immoral.

The convention called on Secretary of War Patterson to implement a War Department policy calling for no discrimination in National Guard units. It also urged the full integration of all citizens on an individual basis in the United States Army. Sat. 7-5-47

The delegates rejected flatly peacetime military training. It further opposed all restrictions on immigration and naturalization based on race.

Outstanding speakers on the Conference program included Dr. Louis T. Wright, New York; Leon Henderson, Washington, D. C.; Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas, Democrat of California; Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa; Loren Miller, Esq., Los Angeles, California; and Philip Murray, president CIO, Washington, D. C.

VIEWS and Reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER



(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors).

ACCORDING TO one of my agents who attended the annual show of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held recently in Washington, D. C., quite a flurry was caused when some Midwest delegates sounded the demand that the board of directors and the secretary be elected on the convention floor and that the board be deprived of the power to veto decisions of the convention by a two-thirds vote.

The bureaucrats of the NAACP were thrown into a dither by this demand, I understand, and used all the skillful arts of obfuscation, smearing, threats and cajolery to stem the tide of revolt. Nevertheless, I am told, the rebels threw such a scare into the bureaucrats that a promise was exacted from them to establish a constitutional revision committee which will report at the thirty-ninth conference in Kansas City, Mo., next year.

IF MY MEMORY serves me correctly, this is the second uprising in a row, and I am sure that it will not be the last. In an age when all the talk about democracy is making the welkin ring and the NAACP is demanding that democracy prevail in all other organizations and institutions, to say nothing of the U. S. Government (which is right and proper), it is ironical that the NAACP should be run as an oligarchy.

It is conceivable that in its early days the tight control of this organization from the top might have been justified, but I can see no sound reason for such undemocratic control today. The rebels within the ranks are quite right in demanding that the administration be elected by the delegates to the convention, and not by a complicated indirect system which smacks of Communist elections.

IN THE FIRST PLACE the method of selecting delegates to the NAACP conferences is grossly unfair to the large branches, and is not too dissimilar to that condemned in Georgia politics and elsewhere in the country because favoring the small community at the expense of the large one.

A glance at the NAACP constitution will show that in a State like Illinois or Michigan where the Chicago or Detroit branch has the overwhelming majority of the NAACP members in the State, a half dozen other cities with far smaller aggregate membership will have a larger number of delegates than the metropolis.

Thus, even if the directors and the secretary were elected on the floor of the conference, the election would not be truly democratic because the majority of the delegates would not represent the majority of the members.

NAACP

AGAIN, IT SEEMS to me that an organization of this kind should have directors chosen on a geographical as well as a prestige basis. Were this done, we would not find twenty-two of the forty-eight directors coming from New York City and only one from Detroit which has ten times more members than Gotham.

Nor, in view of the fact that the association's membership is 99 per cent colored, would we find eighteen of the directors to be white. No one has any objection to the NAACP being interracial, and certainly it is good to have, say, two or three white directors, but eighteen seems to me to be going a little too far if the organization's board is to be truly representative of the membership.

One can scarcely imagine a white organization, even outfits like the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, with almost as many colored as white directors. It seems to me that if there are to be forty-eight directors, they should be selected on a regional basis with, say, one for each 12,000 or 13,000 members on the basis of present membership. That would be democracy.

MOREOVER, I believe the program of the board then would more nearly approximate the desires and aspirations of the rank and file membership because it would not be so unduly influenced by the left-wing parlor-pink crowd in and around New York, Washington and environs.

This influence has led the association into alliances and involvements which in no way advanced the Negro, however much it may have advanced some Negroes. Often the NAACP executives have swerved the organization toward the crackpotism and confusion which is the stock in trade of the professional humanity-savers and the revolutionary dilettante.

At times there has been so much flirtation with the New Deal and its various auxiliaries that the organization began to look like another "front." This illusion has been heightened by the fact that several directors are also officials of Communist-front organizations, and some were among the first to rush to the rescue of the Communist party, Gerhart Eisler, et al., when the Red hunt belatedly got into full swing.

SO, FOR ITS own good and that of the colored brethren, I think the NAACP should democratically elect its directors and administrators at its annual conferences and select its delegates on the same basis as other organizations.

If this old American system is good enough for the CIO and AFL, I can see no reason why it should not suffice for the NAACP. It is the basis on which our Government is selected, and there is no better Government anywhere on earth, probably for that reason.

I suggest that the rebels get together now and plan tactics for the Kansas City conference which will attain this democratic goal.

Highlights of President Truman's NAACP Address

WASHINGTON—Among the highlights of President Truman's address at the closing session of the thirty-eighth annual convention of the NAACP Sunday afternoon, were the following statements:

Recent events in the United States and abroad have made us realize that it is more important today than ever before to insure that all Americans enjoy these rights (freedom and equality to all our citizens) . . . And when I say all Americans—I mean all Americans.

There is no justifiable reason for discrimination because of ancestry, or religion, or race, or color. We must not tolerate such limitations on the freedom of any of our people and on their enjoyment of the basic rights which every citizen in a truly democratic society must possess.

Many of our people still suffer the indignity of insult, the harrowing fear of intimidation, and, I regret to say, the threat of physical injury and mob violence. The prejudice and intolerance in which these evils are rooted still exist. The conscience of our Nation, and the legal machinery which enforces it, have not yet secured to each citizen full freedom from fear.

We cannot wait another decade or another generation to remedy these evils. We must work, as never before, to cure them now. The aftermath of war and the desire to keep faith with our Nation's historic principles make the need a pressing one.

Our case for democracy should be as strong as we can make it. It should rest on practical evidence that we have been able to put our own house in order.

For these compelling reasons, we can no longer afford the luxury of a leisurely attack upon prejudice and discrimination. There is much that State and local governments can do in providing positive safeguards for civil rights. But we cannot, any longer, await the growth of a will to action in the slowest State or the most backward community. Our national government must show the way.

This is a difficult and complex undertaking. Federal laws and administrative machineries must be improved and expanded. We must provide the Government with better tools to do the job. We must and shall guarantee the civil rights of all our citizens. Never before has the need been so urgent for skillful and vigorous action to bring us closer to our ideal.

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Truman

The remarkably sincere and forceful speech of President Harry S. Truman at the annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Washington, D. C., was not only highly praiseworthy but invited comparison with his predecessor who enjoyed to far greater degree the affection of colored Americans.

The NAACP was never able to get Mr. Roosevelt on its conference platform at any time during his occupancy of the White House, although he did send a routine message to each annual conference as a President does to all gatherings of national importance.

We cannot recall when the gentleman who now sleeps at Hyde Park made such a forthright statement against racial discrimination, mob violence, color prejudice and in favor of "freedom and equality to all our citizens," except on the occasion in the autumn of 1933 when two white men were mobbed and killed at San Jose, Calif.

When have we heard from the lips of a President of the United States speaking to a group of Negroes that:

"We cannot wait another decade or another generation to remedy these evils. We must work, as never before, to cure them now. The aftermath of the war and the desire to keep faith with our Nation's historic principles makes the need a pressing one."

Here we have a President saying that a revolution in American mores must be worked here and now, and this is the more remarkable when one considers Mr. Truman's origin and antecedents as contrasted with those of Mr. Roosevelt.

President Truman has shown a friendliness, interest an insight which is as refreshingly new as it is statesmanlike, in view of the difficult international situation which soon may lead to World War III.

Although Mr. Roosevelt meddled with the affairs of the outer world, he never insisted that his Department of Justice show any of the activity it has displayed under Mr. Truman in investigating mob violence and efforts to deprive Negroes of the vote; nor in all the torrent of words coming from the former President during his fourteen-year administration was there one sentence urging passage of an anti-lynch bill.

On the other hand, Mr. Truman, without being subjected to any pressure, appointed an Advisory Committee on Civil Rights, and has denounced lynching in no uncertain terms.

President Truman has been subjected to considerable ridicule because of some earlier errors and ineptitudes which were understandable in the circumstances, but in speech and action where colored Americans are concerned he is looming, on the record, to greater stature than his predecessor.

The Pittsburgh Courier did not support Mr. Truman in 1944 and we are not in accord with all of his policies now, but we feel strongly that he deserves high praise for his sincerity and forthrightness after a long era of double-talk and political expediency.

DuBois Strikes At Colonialism

Stabbing at brutal, heartless colonialism, and demanding that the American Negro, of all minority groups, have the courage to listen to new ideas and new patterns of living, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, in his historic remarks before the 38th annual session of the NAACP, made without question the most important address of the session. The speech was important because at the present time there is evidence that certain units of the black people in America are inclining their ears to reaction. This was plainly visible in the recent vote cast in the Negro Publishers Association in support of the Taft-Hartley Labor bill.

Apparently few Negroes realize that the interests and the future of black people in America rest in cooperation with the working class. There is much evidence that whenever a Negro gets two jumps beyond a hamburger existence, he immediately takes on and assumes the complex of the rich. Negro leaders do not do much middle-class thinking, and that is the reason why slight attention is paid to dissertations such as delivered by Dr. DuBois.

The vital problems discussed by the learned research director of the NAACP are by no means incident solely to the life of Asia and Africa. Thirteen million Negroes here in America must find parity with other units of life in the realm of food, clothing and shelter. The under-privileged blacks all over the country, victims of disease, squalor, illiteracy and all forms of demoted citizenship can only be lifted in proportion as Negro leadership makes open attack upon

denial of the right to work, wage differentials, disfranchisement and all forms of proscription.

DuBois laid down the thesis that poverty is unnecessary, and that colonies and quasi-colonial regions are the most poverty-stricken portions of the earth. He said socialism is an attack on poverty. That's a strange doctrine to millions of both blacks and whites in this country, who under the social-economic system we live are victims of hunger, disease and criminality, and yet it would it not be wise to pause a moment and listen to the philosophy of one who says his plan of life will lift these terrible cancers from the back of organized society?

DuBois thinks the United Nations organization is a step in the direction of world liberation from poverty, and in his address he measured in dollars and cents what destitution means to backward, under-privileged people. He makes a plea for world labor, and he makes the point that the exploiters of labor live in civilized lands and get their power through consent of the people living there. Is that not a challenge to the man who votes? Has a man achieved citizenship who wilfully turns his back upon freedom? Wendell Phillips exposed this truth a long time ago when he said:

"The hardest man to convince that he should be free is the slave himself."

Here's the world economic picture as Dr. DuBois surveyed it in his Washington address:

"Colonial peoples are not simply those who live and work in lands called colonies, but all those who live under colonial conditions. This comprehends nearly all Asia and Africa, most of South America and vast areas in the islands of the sea.

"Most human beings live in such lands, and here poverty reaches a level which men in Europe and North America simply cannot conceive. Four hundred million people in India live on an average income of twenty-five dollars a year per family; the millions of China average no more than \$30 perhaps; the peoples of Africa probably do not average twenty dollars a year, while South America and the Caribbean area hardly average fifty.

"This spells poverty at its harshest and crudest; and I repeat it is unnecessary and largely deliberate on the part of the master nations of the world.

"How can this happen? There is still in the minds of many men the explanation of laziness and congenital stupidity as the cause of the poverty of so-called backward peoples. In fact such people work harder than the people in cultured lands. They furnish an astounding proportion of the necessary goods and materials of the world, although this is largely concealed by the price system, through which we measure value by the market price.

"These prices are set by those who manipulate markets for their own advantage. Consider, on the basis of human need, and not at the prices paid, what we get from colonies: sugar, rice, spices, rubber, fruit, coffee, tea, cocoa, vegetable oils, cotton, wool, flax, quinine, diamonds, gold, copper, tin, hides.

"Does it make these materials less basically valuable because after the application to them of special techniques of manufacture the manufacturers and financiers can put so high a price on the finished product, that no colonial can buy it?

"Of the dollar which you pay for a box of chocolates, the cocoa farmer in West Africa gets three cents; yet chocolate is cocoa boiled with sugar and sold with fancy forms and wrapping. We are part of colonial exploitation whenever we buy a pound of coffee and pay the machine which grinds it three times as much as the man who raises it.

"We can by our knowledge, by the use of our democratic power, prevent the concentration of political and economic power in the hands

to Govern Own Setup:

New Membership Rule

NEW YORK - The NAACP

board of directors at its regular

September meeting turned down

the NAACP annual conference re

quest to amend the constitution.

The requested amendment would

have the nominating committee to

consist of seven members - five

to be elected by the convention

and two by the national board of

directors.

Will Stay Self-Perpetuating

Passage of it would have given

the annual convention the power

to nominate directors. At pres-

ent the board is a self-perpetuating

body.

DENIES WRIT 10-1-47

On Dec. 17 it denied another writ

of mandamus because the state pro-

posed to open a Jimcrow law school

in February, 1947. Subsequent

court proceedings have failed to se-

cure Sweatt's admission to the U of

T-and he has refused to attend the

segregated school, declaring its fa-

cilities to be unequal.

Miss Sipuel was denied admit-

tance to the Oklahoma law school and

during January, 1946. Oklahoma

has no provisions for training Ne-

groes in higher education within the

state but grants out-of-state scho-

larships.

The Oklahoma high court has de-

nied all writs that would force the

university to admit her.

NAACP Board

Rejects Change

Appeal 2 Cases Of College Bias

Oklahoma Supreme Court decision

barring Ada Lois Sipuel from the

University of Oklahoma law school.

On May 16, 1946 Sweatt's lawyers

applied for a writ of mandamus in

the Travis Court district alleging

Sweatt was denied entrance because

of his color. The district court ruled

the U. S. Constitution was violated,

Attorneys for Herman Marion of

University of Texas law school filed

appeal papers with the Court of

Civil Appeals. And the U. S. Su-

preme Court was asked to review an

PALMETTO STATE

By -
Modjeska M. Simkins

South Carolina NAACP Conference Launches Campaign Against Segregation And Discrimination; Will Employ Executive Secretary

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The S. C. Conference of the NAACP, awarded the Thalheimer third prize during the 38th annual meeting of the NAACP last June for significant accomplishment in connection with the fight against the white supremacy primary in South Carolina, launched an avowed campaign against segregation and discrimination during its 11th annual meeting in Georgetown Oct. 19 and 20. The conference endorsed unanimously the national office directive for an all-out fight against segregation, and mapped early strategy for rolling up the heaviest registration of Negroes in the history of the Palmetto State.

To facilitate these objectives the employment of a full-time executive secretary was recommended by J. M. Hinton of Columbia, conference president. Upon unanimous endorsement of the recommendation, a special committee, with J. T. McCain, dean of Morris College, Sumter, as chairman, was appointed and authorized to select the executive secretary, and to direct and supervise the field activities, beginning Jan. 1.

The committee decided that applicants must be between 25 and 45 years of age, graduates of accredited colleges, preferably natives of South Carolina or residents for not less than ten years. They must satisfy the committee that they are willing to work persistently and consistently for the promotion of the fundamental and inescapable philosophy of the NAACP. The conference voted to provide office headquarters in Columbia, a minimum annual salary of \$2,000, with the travel and subsistence of the worker to be assured by the respective branches as the secretary visits them for field service.

Well, one must stand still now until the Negro opportunists and the white supremacists get their breath, to hear what the atomic blockbuster dropped by President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights will shake loose and rattle out of them. Coming on the heels of the NAACP anti-segregation directive, and simultaneously with Henry The worried parson said, "What's the matter over there sister? I didn't get no Amen to that last remark." She said, "Budder, I ain't got no more amens cause you ain't preaching no more. You done stopped preaching and gone to meddlin'." Hordes of mossbacks, old-guard adherents and die-

hards know that Mr. Truman has quit 'presidenting' and gone to meddling, according to their way of thinking. There's bound to be some close checking of Palmetto State newspapers by this writer for the next few weeks. It's good to be living in a time like this.

Was it a straw in the wind, or just a maudlin sentimental gesture when here in South Carolina where membership in the American Legion is tightly closed to Negroes, members of the William S. Guinyard Post 79 of that organization conducted final services in a Negro church and served as pallbearers last week for George Ernest Jones of the U. S. Navy, whose body is reported to be the first of a Negro to be returned from the Pacific theatre, and probably the first casualty from West Columbia, S. C. What has the American Legion, anyway that is too good for Negroes? And what did George Ernest Jones do through dying that he could not have done through living, if given a man's chance?

Wallace's militant stand, and other evidences of the decay of the underpinnings of the most vicious practice in American life, one is forced to look and listen fast.

And there are, still thousands, millions of white, who will conjure up, caress and cuddle the old, moth-eaten, and ever convenient social equality bugaboo, with its attendant frightful dreams and visions of the mingling of the races, all just because freeborn American Negroes want the most that the American Constitution and honest labor can bring them and the best that any American dollar can buy them anywhere.

Let's have no doubt that Truman is in a jam now because he, like "uppity" Negroes, has

forgotten his place. It reminds me of a good brother's sermon, where he said, "All you gamblers and midnight ramblers is goin' to hell!" "Tell 'em 'bout it, 'Paschur,'" said an over-stuffed amen corner authority. "And all you booze drinkers is goin' to bust hell wide open." "Amen, brother, preach! Preach! Rock, Church, Rock!" "And all you liars is goin' to burn in hell fire for ever and ever!" "Preach! Lord have mercy! Amen! Amen!" "And all you men that is running around here with other men's wives is breaking the will of the Lord as sure as I am preaching today." Not a word from the hefty sister.

TOPNOTCHERS DESIGN NAACP GREETING CARD

November 21, 1947

Press Service of the NAACP, New York, N.Y.
New York, Nov 20th--The 1947 NAACP Christmas Card which was designed and contributed to the association by the art director of one of the top advertising agencies, will be available for distribution in a few days announced Walter White, NAACP executive secretary. Mr. White also pointed out that the card will not only serve as a very excellent greeting but will also be used by members and supporters of the association's program as a special fund-raising project.

An especially appropriate photograph which was selected for the NAACP card, pictures the children's choir of a New York church which is probably one of the most truly American choirs in the nation since its members are Chinese, Negro, Puerto Rican and children of Irish, German and Italian descent. The photo was made by a long-time friend of the association whose work is widely known in nationally distributed ads and popular magazines. The photographer, Allen Gould, searched the city for some time before finding the subject which he considered just right for the NAACP. In discussing the photo, Mr. Gould said, "This has been an exceptionally good year for the NAACP and expenses have been correspondingly heavy and so if the association is going to be able to carry on its work there must be more income and many more members. I guess that's why I was so extremely particular in searching for the best subject material for this combination greeting card and fund raiser."

19 DIRECTORS TO BE ELECTED
AT NAACP ANNUAL MEET

December 12, 1947

New York, Dec. 11th--The 39th Annual Meeting of the NAACP will be held in the Wendell Willkie Memorial Building, 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y., at 2 P. M., Monday, January 5, 1948, it was announced today. At that time reports will be made of the most active and one of the most successful years of the Association's existence by the National Officers.

At the same time, sixteen members of the board of directors will be elected for three-year terms and three for two-year terms. Those who have been nominated for the three-year term by the nominating committee made up of individuals elected by the annual conference and of members of the board of directors are Lillian A. Alexander, New York City; Theodore M. Berry, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rabbi Judah Cahn, New York City; Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York City; Charles H. Houston, Washington, D.C.; Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, New York City; Alfred Baker Lewis, Greenwich, Conn.; Dr. James J. McClendon, Detroit, Mich.; T. V. Mangum, Statesville, N. C.; Eugene M. Martin, Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. Wayne Morse, Eugene, Ore.; Amy Spingarn, New York City; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Richmond, Va.; Eleanor Roosevelt, New York City and Mrs. Jessie Vann, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The three persons nominated for two-year terms are Hon. Jane Bolin, New York City; Lillie M. Jackson, Baltimore, Md. and Dr. E. W. Taggart, Birmingham, Ala.

NAACP, For Instance

Most of us, engaged in the delightful task of publishing and commenting on human behavior, give so much time and attention to "cracking down" on our friends across the color line that we miss much on our own side that deserves our attention. The challenge, "physician, heal thyself," could be made with just as much logic and emphasis to many areas of colored leadership as to areas of white leadership, and especially with regard to the need for those in posts of leadership to PRACTICE as well as preach DEMOCRACY.

There are very few among our many organizations where genuine democratic rule prevails. Dictatorship by an individual or an oligarchy often is more in evidence than genuine democracy. At recent annual conferences of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the delegates have found it necessary to devote as much time to changing the rules and regulations of the organization, that have ignored the will of the branches and the members, as to fighting undemocratic practices in the country.

former of one generation may become an oppressor of the next, NAACP members have conceded the assumption of so much power by its executive secretary that he is credited with being one among a score of the nation's most powerful leaders. He is being deferred to by government leaders and politicians solely because it is believed that what he decides shall be the attitude the organization shall take regarding candidates and issues, either in the nation or in states, will be approved by NAACP branches and the members thereof.

As a matter of fact, the NAACP owes its origin and early successes to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois it owes to the late James Weldon Johnson, former executive secretary, much of the popularity NAACP achieved for being politically independent, and thus able to draw support from leaders of both major parties; it owes much to William Pickens for being able to plant branches of the NAACP in the South, with little or no opposition from the communities in which they were located. It owes to brilliant Thurgood Marshall, Z. Alexander Looby and other attorneys a record of notable legal victories.

But in more recent years, despite the

numerical growth of the NAACP, the need for decentralizing its operations and granting more autonomy to the branches, we have noted more and more assumption of dictatorial power by the executive secretary, and greater justification than ever for NAACP being known as the National Association for the Advancement of CERTAIN people. The CERTAIN people, it appears are the executive secretary and a few close associates in the New York office.

Average members of the NAACP, in no part of the United States are letting the New York oligarchy of the organization control their political thinking. This is proved by the way the members, like individual members of labor organizations, went to the polls in 1946 and helped mightily in electing a Republican congress and defeating at the polls many of the "darlings" of NAACP officials and the labor bosses.

Currently, the NAACP officials, in league with the labor bosses, are attempting to dictate to NAACP members regarding the 1948 congressional elections. The NAACP Bulletin, on which \$50,000 of the members' money is being spent, is devoting most of its space to publishing a summary of voting by members of the House and Sen-

N.Y. Businessman
Buys \$500 Civic

NEW YORK — Newest \$500 life membership in the NAACP was purchased last week by New York businessman, Sidney Kessler, who expressed his gratitude to the association's 600,000 members for the "job the association has performed in fighting for and safeguarding the civil rights of Americans of all races, creeds and colors."

It was disclosed that Mr. Kessler's firm has finished plans for a hotel in the Virgin Islands. Cornerstone of the hotel will be rule that there shall never be any racial or religious discrimination. "The only people who shall not be welcome," says Mr. Kessler, "are those who would be unhappy in a completely democratic hotel."

The mistakes made by this leadership being friends or enemies of ADVANCEMENT for colored people by the way they voted on the policies and vagaries of the Truman administration. As a matter of fact, members of the New York oligarchy to "expose" how members of congress voted on "Trumanism." Most certainly the members would not approve such an unconscionable waste of their funds as is being caused by this partisan enterprise.

Delegates to the 1947 Annual Conference of the NAACP seem to have made a good beginning toward getting the organization out of the hands of men seeking personal glory and financial gain for themselves, rather than the growth and influence of NAACP itself.

FULL TEXT OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ADDRESS

The Christian Index

EDITOR'S NOTE—The following is the full text of President Truman's address to the N. A. A. C. P. at its thirty-eighth annual convention, Washington, District of Columbia. The address was broadcast over a nationwide hook-up and is considered one of the best Mr. Truman has delivered. Several southern newspapers, however failed to publish the full text. The Christian Index feels that its readers should have opportunity of reading the message in full.

Jackson, Tenn.

I am happy to be present at the closing session of the Thirty-eighth Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The occasion of meeting with you here at the Lincoln Memorial affords me the opportunity to congratulate the Association upon its effective work for the improvement of our democratic processes. *Thurs. 7-17-47*

I should like to talk to you briefly about civil rights and human freedom. It is my deep conviction that we have reached a turning point in the long history of our country's efforts to guarantee freedom and equality to all our citizens. Recent events in the United States and abroad have made us realize that it is more important today than ever before to insure that all Americans enjoy these rights.

Must Move Forward

And when I say all Americans—I mean all Americans.

The civil rights laws written in the early years of our republic, and the traditions which have been built upon them, are precious to us. Those laws were drawn up with the memory still fresh in men's minds of the tyranny of an absentee government. They were written to protect the citizen against any possible tyrannical act by the new government in this country.

But we cannot be content with civil liberties program which emphasizes only the need of protection against the possibility of tyranny by the Gov-

We cannot stop there. We must keep moving forward, with new concepts of civil rights to safeguard our heritage. The extension of civil rights today means, not protection of the people against the Government but protection of the people by the Government.

We must make the Federal Government a friendly, vigilant defender of the rights and equalities of all Americans. And again I mean all Americans. *Thurs. 7-17-47*

As Americans, we believe that everyman should be free to live his life as he wishes. He should be limited only by his responsibility to his fellow countrymen. If this freedom is to be more than a dream, each man must be guaranteed equality of opportunity. The only limit to an American's achievement should be his ability, his industry and his character. The rewards for his effort should be determined only by these truly relevant qualities.

Government Can Help

Our immediate task is to remove the last remnants of the barriers which stand between millions of our citizens and their birthright. There is no justifiable reason for discrimination because of ancestry, or religion, or race, or color.

We must not tolerate such limitations on the freedom of any of our people and on their enjoyment of the basic rights which every citizen in a truly democratic society must possess.

Every man should have the right

NAACP

to a decent home, the right to an education, the right to adequate medical care, the right to a worthwhile job, the right to an equal share in the making of public decision through the ballot, and the right to a fair trial in a fair court. *Thurs. 7-17-47*

We must insure that these rights—on equal terms—are enjoyed by every citizen.

To these principles I pledge my full and continued support.

Many of our people still suffer the indignity of insult, the harrowing fear of intimidation, and, I regret to say, the threat of physical injury and mob violence. The prejudice and intolerance in which these evils are rooted still exist. The conscience of our nation, and the legal machinery which enforces it, have not yet secured to each citizen full freedom from fear.

We cannot wait another decade or another generation to remedy these evils. We must work, as never before, to cure them now. The aftermath of war and the desire to keep faith with our nation's historic principles make the need a pressing one.

The support of desperate populations of battle-ravaged countries must be won for the free way of life. We must have them as allies in our continuing struggle for the peaceful solution of the world's problems. Freedom is not an easy lesson to teach, nor an easy cause to sell to peoples beset by every kind of privation. They may surrender to the false security offered so temptingly by totalitarian regimes unless we can prove the superiority of democracy. *Thurs. 7-17-47*

Our case for democracy should be as strong as we can make it. It should rest on practical evidence that we have been able to put our own house in order. *Thurs. 7-17-47*

For these compelling reasons we can no longer afford the luxury of a leisurely attack upon prejudice and

discrimination. There is much that state and local governments can do in providing positive safeguards for civil rights. But we cannot, any longer, await the growth of a will to action in the slowest state or the most backward community. *32*

Appoint Advisory Committee

Our national government must show the way. *Thurs. 7-17-47*

This is a difficult and complex undertaking. Federal laws and administrative machineries must be improved and expanded. We must provide the government with better tools to do the job. As a first step, I appointed an Advisory Committee on Civil Rights last December. Its members, fifteen distinguished private citizens, have been surveying our civil rights difficulties and needs for several months, I am confident that the product of their work will be a sensible and vigorous program for action by all of us.

We must strive to advance civil rights wherever it lies within our power. For example, I have asked the Congress to pass legislation extending basic civil rights to the people of Guam and American Samoa so that these people can share our ideals of freedom and self-government. This step, with others which will follow, is evidence to the rest of the world of our confidence in the ability of all men to build free institutions.

The way ahead is not easy. We shall need all the wisdom, imagination and courage we can muster. We must and shall guarantee the civil rights of all our citizens. Never before has the need been so urgent for skillful and vigorous action to bring us closer to our goal.

Preparing Bill of Rights

We can reach the goal. When past difficulties faced our Nation, we

met the challenge with inspiring characters of human rights—the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Bill of Rights and the Emancipation Proclamation. Today our representatives, and those of other liberty-loving countries on the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, will the ideal which you and I seek

Abraham Lincoln understood so well the ideal which you and I seek

lin D. Roosevelt. *Thurs. 7-17-47*

With these noble charters to guide

today. As this Conference closes we would do well to keep in mind his words, when he said " . . . if it shall please the Divine Being who determines the destinies of nations, this shall remain a united people, and they will, humbly seeking the Divine Guidance, make their prolonged national existence a source of new benefits to themselves and their successors, and to all classes and conditions of mankind."

TEXANS ADOPT \$25,000 BUDGET TO SUPPORT NEW REGIONAL OFFICE

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Tolson Principal Speaker at Sunday Meeting In North Texas City

NAACP
9-28-47
JOHN JAY JONES RE-ELECTED HEAD

DALLAS, — Adopting without hesitation a \$25,000 budget for the ensuing year as a weapon to fight Jim Crow in general and discrimination in the educational system of Texas in particular as well as to support an accelerated state program and a portion of the new Southwest Regional Office expenses, the Texas State Conference of NAACP Branches swung determinedly through its 11th annual sessions at Denison the week-end of September 5-6-7.

One hundred twenty-six delegates representing 52 of the state's 140 branches, plus representatives from Arkansas and Oklahoma and national headquarters in New York, powered the convention to three days of meetings characterized by an atmosphere of grim attention to business. Attorney Harold Flowers, Pine Bluff, president of the Arkansas State Conference of Branches, was the Arkansas representative, while Oklahoma was unofficially represented by Mrs. Mary Rose Harden of McAlester, organizer for Oklahoma's southern region. From the National Office were Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, Gloster Current, director of branches, and Donald Jones, new southwest regional secretary.

The \$25,000 budget the Texas conference adopted was almost double that of last year, during which \$9187.59 was the disbursement of a total income of \$13,561.98, leaving a balance of \$4374.39 on hand. Of the total income, \$1783.90 came into the treasury during the convention.

Regional Office Discussed

A major item of discussion concerned the formation of the Southwest Regional Office with headquarters now in the Anderson Building, 1718 Jackson Street, Dallas. Gloster Current presented to the conference for the National Office a regional budget of \$17,000, half to be borne by the National Office and half by the five states of Arkansas, New Mexico, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas comprising the region. Based on the number of memberships reported as of July 15, Texas's share of the regional financial load is \$4420, the rest being prorated among the other four smaller states. This financial item was included in the state budget for the year.

The staff of the Regional Office will include two executives and two secretaries, the executive being Mr. Jones as regional secretary and a full-time attorney designated as regional special counsel. The attorney has not been chosen.

Black Dispatch
Two Mass Meetings
The conference was highlighted by two mass meetings, one Friday night and the other Sunday after-

noon. Speaker at the first was Thurgood Marshall, who laid down a scathing attack on those who are currently asking the NAACP to "carry water on both shoulders" in the present fight against the segregated educational system in Texas. Mr. Marshall made it plain that the NAACP could not on the one hand admit the Constitutionality of the "separate but equal" state Jim Crow law by suing to have Negro institutions made equal to white schools, and on the other hand contest the Constitutionality of the law by contending that "separate is never equal," as is being done in the Sweat Case involving the University of Texas.

Mr. M. B. Tolson, professor of English at Wiley college and poet laureate of the Republic of Liberia, principal speaker at the Sunday meeting, denounced the imposition of a philosophy of pacifism upon Negroes during the past 300 years by the dominant white group, which itself has a philosophy of militancy. Mr. Tolson pointed out that only recently, under leadership of the NAACP, are Negroes devising a philosophy of militancy which they are using to free themselves from domination.

Austin Branch Wins Award
NAACP branch in Texas by the Atlanta Life Insurance company, went to the Austin Branch for "first, the highest proportion above its membership quota; second, interracial action on behalf of the Sweat Case; and, three, its expose of discrimination in Travis County hospital." President of the Austin Branch is J. H. Morton, also chairman of the State Lobbying Committee.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City
Jones, Smith, White Re-elected
John J. Jones of Texarkana, for several years outstanding in his work as president of the Texas Conference of NAACP branches, was re-elected to that office. A. Maceo Smith, state executive secretary with whose unselfish service the name NAACP has become synonymous in the state, and Mrs. Lula B. White, Houston, state director of branches, were also returned to their positions. The delegates likewise chose these three officials as Texas's at-large members on the Regional Advisory Board in process of formation.

Regional Secretary



Black Dispatch
Donald Jones, native of New Orleans, La., and for the last five years assistant field secretary for NAACP working out of the national office in New York, who has been appointed regional secretary in charge of the new Southwest Region NAACP comprising the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. Headquarters offices, established in the Anderson Building, Dallas, opened Sept. 15. The regional staff will consist of Mr. Jones and a full-time attorney designated regional special counsel. The attorney has yet to be named.

Black Dispatch
The Walls Came Tumbling Down. Mary White Ovington. Harcourt. \$3.00.

Black Dispatch
THIS is a good book for a man who lives in a quiet country rectory, on the bank of a willow-draped creek. It is a good book for me because it keeps these mellowed bricks and towering oaks from becoming an ivory tower. It is pleasant, in the autumn sunshine, to hear the voices of the children passing on their way from school; to see Curly, the setter, stalking an imaginary bird in the thicket outside my study window; to listen to the hum of Johnnie Bruck's tractor in the adjoining field. It is so pleasant that I need to be reminded that this is all part of the same pattern, all part of the same America of which Mary White Ovington writes in "The Walls Came Tumbling Down." It is hard to realize that the voices of children sound no differently here than they do in Valdosta, Georgia. In Valdosta, where Negro Mary Turner mourned too loudly for her husband, innocent but lynched. In Valdosta, where mothers and fathers held their children up the better to see Mary Turner end her mourning on a funeral pyre, burning slowly to prolong the fun. In Valdosta, where pregnant Mary Turner dropped her baby while she burned, and still had life to see the infant trampled and ground beneath a white man's heel. Valdosta is far from Stony Creek, but it isn't in Japan, it isn't in Germany. It's still part of America.

Black Dispatch
Valdosta was only one of a thousand reasons why the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People came into being, why it had to come into being. Miss Ovington is one of the founders of the NAACP. A white woman of independent means, *The Walls Came Tumbling Down* is her autobiography. It is easy to visualize Miss Ovington as a quiet sort of lady—her book is written with such restraint, considering the material at her disposal. It is written too with a minimum of self. One learns as much about such leaders in the work as John R. Shillady, James Weldon Johnson, and Walter

White, as about the author herself. She writes objectively, without preaching or pointing; she is wise enough to realize that the documented facts alone are eloquent.

Her one fault is the author's tendency to alternate between offhandedness and preciseness. On one page she tells us of engaging the great William Burns to investigate a lynching at Coatesville, Pa., then hurries on to something else without telling us how it all came out. A few pages later she is so detailed as to tell us that it was on the seventh green that Johnson's golf game was interrupted by a phone call from Detroit. But it is a small fault to find in a book which gives us, at first hand, the genesis of an organization to which each of us, black and white alike, owes deep gratitude.

The sun is slanting lower over the gravestones across the road as I close "The Walls Came Tumbling Down". A text comes, unbidden, to mind. "The children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light." It would have been nice if there had been a "C" instead of the "N" in the NAACP.

LEO J. TRESE.

STATE LEADERS NAMED
IN NAACP CAMPAIGN

April 11, 1947

NAACP Press Release

New York, N.Y., Apr 10th--The NAACP's "Make It A Million" membership drive gathered momentum this week as the five regions, nationwide geographical divisions established for the campaign, finished their preliminary work and swung into full operation in their task of doubling last year's enrollment. *New York, N.Y.*

State membership chairmen designated so far are Rev. C. S. Timmons, Mexico, Mo., for Missouri; Melton H. Stevens, Independence, for Kansas; Mrs. Viola Gibson, Cedar Rapids, for Iowa; T. R. Ragsdale of Muskogee, Atty. Amos T. Hall of Tulsa, Dr. W. S. Boyd of El Reno and Dr. H. W. Williamston of Idabel, for Oklahoma.

State Chairmen for the eight Region 3 states are Atty. James W. Dorsey of Milwaukee, for Wisconsin; Dr. R. C. Riddle of Benton Harbor, for Michigan; E. B. Jourdain, Jr., of Evanston, for Illinois; Atty. Willard B. Ransom of Indianapolis, for Indiana; Horace Rains of Columbus, for Ohio; Atty. T. G. Nutter of Charleston, for West Virginia; Atty. Alfred M. Carroll of Louisville, for Kentucky; and M. G. Ferguson of Nashville, for Tennessee.

Other state and regional chairmen include Miss Mary H. Thornton, Bridgeport, Conn., for New England; T. V. Mangum, Statesville, for North Carolina; Mrs. Lulu B. White, Houston, for Texas; Harry T. Moore, Brevard County, for Florida, and John H. Klugh, Jamaica, for New York.

Regional coordinators, with headquarters at San Francisco, Calif.; New York, N. Y.; Columbus, O.; Kansas City, Mo., and New Orleans, La., report that regional speakers bureaus have been set up to service branch mass meetings.

Daniel E. Byrd, executive secretary of the New Orleans branch who heads Region 5, LeRoy Carter, Region 4 coordinator with offices in Kansas City, and Noah Griffin, Region 1 head in San Francisco, who have been in close touch with branches through letters and personal visits, declare that spirit is high and competition keen between branches and between states.

Lucille Black, coordinator of Region 2 which comprises northeast Atlantic seaboard states, held a conference of branch membership chairmen in the national NAACP office on March 22nd. Six similar conferences were held in five Region 3 cities.

BUSINESSMAN SAYS HAWAII
DOESN'T NEED CIVIC GROUP

Anti-American
HONOLULU (AP) — Nolle Smith Sr., Honolulu businessman and former member of the Hawaiian legislature, who is now traveling in western U.S., does not believe that Hawaii is the place for the NAACP and privately opposed the present chapter there.

Your Individual Responsibility

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla.

"Never before in the history of the NAACP has there been such an onrush of the people to join the ranks of our organization," said Gloster Current, director of branches, in discussing the "Make It a Million" campaign of the 37-year-old organization to carry its membership past the million mark. *Sat. 5-31-47*

"From the depths of Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama and

Florida, we are receiving requests for organization material, and from communities we did not hitherto know were on the map. It is remarkable the upsurge of spirit and willingness developing everywhere among Negroes in America to join in the battle for civil rights and justice," continued Mr. Current.

Not only in America, but everywhere dark people are looking towards the sun of promise and hoping for deliverance as never before. Do you belong to that unit of a minority determined to fight your way out, or do you still remain in the ranks of resignation and despair. One test of your present state of mind is your willingness or unwillingness to join an organization under the stars and stripes, interracial in its character, that is fighting to place democracy in action. Ritualistic freedom no longer serves as it should the 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States.

And then you are out of step with dark people the world over if you refuse to join the NAACP. In South Africa, East Indians and the Bantus have joined their hands together in striking at brutal colonialism. Resisting intimidation and blackmail, 1,600 East Indians are offering passive resistance to the hell and misery heaped upon them by Jans Smuts and those who rule non-whites in the industrial life of the dark continent.

In India, the Near East, and all over the world men and women are crying out for social, economic and political equality. The recent world congress of dark people evidences this temper and disposition on the part of minorities to have freedom snatched from lip service into living, breathing, articulate being. What contribution are you making personally towards this end?

There are 86 branches of the NAACP in Oklahoma, and the desire is to double the amount of branches and double the membership this year. If you do not have a branch in your community write immediately to the following persons and secure organization material: Dr. H. W. Williamston, general delivery, Idabel; T. R. Ragsdale, 422 Denison St., Muskogee; Dr. W. S. Boyd, El Reno; Atty. Amos T. Hall, Tulsa.

The NAACP started its fight in Oklahoma in 1907 when convictions were obtained for Guinn and Beale, election commissioners in Kingfisher county. The record of this militant organization in Oklahoma covers Elias Ridge, Ed Glass, Jess Hollins, Robert Hollings, Wagoner County Election Case, Muskogee School Case, Oklahoma City Segregation Ordinances, W. D. Lyons, Ada Lois Sipuel and Emma Lee Freeman.

For 15 years in Oklahoma frontal attack has been made upon proscription and denial of constitutional rights upon all fronts. Disfranchisement has been banished, state recognition of segregation has been voided, the systematic exclusion of Negroes from jury service has been halted, and we have forced authorities to respect the search and seizure clauses of the federal charter. All of this is an expression of 100 per cent Americanism, which has won the applause of many liberal whites, who during this period have joined the ranks of the NAACP. *Sat. 5-31-47*

At the present time the NAACP is attempting to uproot the unfair school laws of this state barring Negroes from secure education on parity with whites. In this we have the support of thousands of justice-loving white citizens. Do we have your support and has it been spelled out in dollars and cents coming from your pocket? You allege you belong to the most enlightened group of black people on earth. Do

you think in this hour that your spirit of manhood is on the level with the South African who fights today for freedom even though he must walk in the streets with cattle? Wake up! If you do not have a branch of the NAACP in your town it's your fault. This is the hour when you should assume your share of individual responsibility for what is happening in this old world of ours. The Atlantic Charter, with its four freedoms, the United Nations with its preachments about one world will mean nothing to you and yours unless you help the world to do its thinking and acting.

The Lynching Problem

The Courier-Journal
To the Editor of The Courier-Journal:
Louisville, Ky. Fri. 6-6-47

Most thinking people have been shocked by the acquittal of 28 lynchers, many of them having confessed to the crime, by an all-white jury in a South Carolina court. But few have done anything about it.

You can do something practical about it. First, write to your congressman and senators to support the Case Anti-Lynching Bill, H.R. 3488, to make lynching a federal crime. Second, and even more important, join the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The N.A.A.C.P. is the organization which has been working for years to get such a bill passed. With about 500,000 members, both white and colored, it has proved increasingly effective in attacking all sorts of discrimination against Negroes. By its intensive propaganda against lynching it has succeeded in reducing these crimes from more than 200 a year, when it was first formed, to 10 a year or less now.

ALFRED BAKER LEWIS.

New York.

Write Letters

NAACP Urges Negro Be Put On ABC Board

The Charlotte branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has written letters to chairmen of the three groups which will select the Alcoholic Beverage Control board to ask that a Negro be placed on the board, it was announced last night by Kelly M. Alexander, executive secretary.

The letters were addressed to S. Y. McAden, chairman of the county board of commissioners, W. B. McClintock, chairman of the county board of education, and Dr. T. C. Bost, chairman of the county health board.

The organization, it was explained, also wants an ABC store established in the main Negro business section with Negro personnel to manage it.

A special meeting of the Charlotte branch will be held at the Bethlehem Center at 8:30 o'clock tonight to discuss the matter.

In a statement issued last week, officials said the organization was taking no stand on whether liquor stores should be established since it is composed of members representing both sides of the question.

Woods Morgan, Jr., chairman of the Colored Voters Alliance, reported yesterday that more than 6,300 Negro voted in the election held Saturday and that the majority of them voted for ABC stores because "they will receive more directly from them than any other group in the city." He added that because of the power of the Negro vote in the election, the members of the organization "are going to demand that Negroes be placed in all departments of the ABC system. We are going to start by asking and demanding that a Negro be placed on the ABC board."

The white supremacist superiority complex, after all, is a made-over and botched-up inferiority complex which he uses as his defense mechanism to prevent his having to compete on an equal basis with his so-called "inferiors." Hundreds of South Carolinians became aware of this during the federal court trials here last week. As NAACP attorneys hammered away during a case brought jointly by the S. C. Citizens Committee and the S. C. NAACP Conference against the white primary, and the case of John Wrighten against the University of South Carolina, there has been no favorable comparison between NAACP counsel and the so-called "million-dollar defense counsel" of the white supremacists.

The handicapped battery of S. C. attorneys literally have been

mowed down as they threw themselves into the breach in a legal "battle of the bulge." Chief defense attorney Christie Benet lost face as a supposed "blueblood and a gentleman of the aristocracy" when he charged that George Elmore, the plaintiff in the primary case could be a communist, or an anarchist, and that being a Negro and not a declared democrat, his admission into the Democratic Party of South Carolina would endanger the party in its constitutional right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

In vitriolic rebuttal to Benet's pitiable and unprofessional appeal, Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the prosecution, shot back. "George Elmore is not a communist and he is not an anarchist; and I am not a communist. The fact that a Negro asks for his constitutional rights does not make him a communist." Marshall's brilliant and well-timed legal assault, delivered in a hushed and spellbound courtroom, left no question as to who was master of the argument.

ANTI-LYNCHING LAW DEMANDED QUICKLY

New York, N.Y. Times
Dr. Wright Tells Directors of
Group Aiding Negro Security
of Person Is 'Basic' Freedom

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 24 — Dr. Louis T. Wright, physician, of New York City, chairman of the national board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, tonight placed the security of person as "a basic right" of a free man. All other denials of civil rights are "secondary," he asserted. "If a citizen cannot be protected from physical violence; if he has no refuge in law; if his very life depends upon the whims, prejudices, hatreds and passions of mobs, then he has no security and our democracy as a civilized way of life has no meaning," Dr. Wright declared.

"For the sake of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights that we Americans profess to live by, and for the sake of ordinary common justice that is supposed to exist in civilized countries," Congress must enact a Federal anti-lynching law,

said the physician.

Cites Same Congress Speed

Contrasting the speed with which Congress recently sought investigations and regulations to halt air disasters, with its slowness in passing an anti-lynching measure, Dr. Wright said:

"There have been too many Willie Earls tortured and killed while the Congress of the United States quibbles over technicalities and filibusters this legislation to death."

Dr. Wright recalled that the board of directors last year had opposed the Taft-Hartley bill as unsound, but at the same time, had moved to continue its support of a Federal fair employment law to break down job discrimination against racial and religious groups.

Dr. Wright asserted that it would be disastrous if the association abandoned its old policy of rewarding its friends and punishing its enemies, and became "a tail to the kites of political operators on the local state or national level." He added that many, "both black and white," were working for their own interests, without being "genuinely interested in the welfare of the Negro."

Negroes are also the victims of "the greatest and most cruel exploitation in the whole field of housing," he asserted. Dr. Wright accused the Federal Housing Authority of "a vicious policy," in the past, but praised it for a new policy which would eliminate from its manual a directive "which suggested restrictive covenants and other devices to keep Negroes in ghettos." "We demand the right to buy where we please and live where we please. This freedom we can not yield and will not yield."

For Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill

He asked for the passage of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill to provide low-cost housing.

Dr. Wright said that the association would oppose universal military training "unless the legislation established the abolition of discrimination and segregation in the armed forces."

The association will always condemn, he continued, "segregated education as such," and added that "the separate but equal idea has been exploded for the myth that it is." The association now supports Negro students who seek entrance into schools of higher learning in Oklahoma, Louisiana, South Carolina and Texas.

Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the association, denied that "Communists or other Leftists" could control the national policy of the association, despite inroads "radicals" had made in the Boston, San Francisco and Philadelphia branches. He said the convention would take action to make it "clear" to what extent a local branch could endorse and support as an organization, "any candi-

date, Communist or otherwise."

The association claims 550,000 members, and more than 1500 local chapters throughout the United States. A regional office has been voted for Dallas, Tex., for the members in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, New Mexico and Arkansas.

Don't for a moment imagine that the Anglo-Saxons are squeamish about lining up all the Fascists and feudal lords for their side of the battle! They are doing it in Greece, Turkey, Argentina, Spain, Italy, China and India!

NAACP Duty

It is the duty of the NAACP's official organ, The Crisis, to pierce the iron curtain, which the American press and radio have drawn about America, and to send people all over the world to find out what is really going on in all these countries! And in the place of these deposed NAACP leaders, we should put not men who are more interested in telling others what the Duchess of Kakiak said to them and what they said to the Duchess; Not men who are willing to live on their knees, but men who are willing to join others and, if necessary, to die on their feet—men like Paul Robeson!

VOICE IN THE WILDERNESS

Revolution Possible

This would be impossible if it were not for the possibility of revolution—the natural outcome if the one party is unwilling to give up its power and the other gives up its claims.

Thomas Jefferson wrote: "What country can preserve its liberties, if its rulers are not warned, from time to time, that its people preserve the spirit of resistance..."

"The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants. It is its natural manure!"

So the NAACP must purge itself of all leaders who are afraid of the words, "Revolution," "Radicals," "Communists," "Russia," because all the revolutionists, Communists and radicals, are fighting for the same things for which we fight, and in

jammed stubbornly on the head, but they did not salvage much except their manhood!

Boundaries Erased World War II, however, has erased these national boundaries, and we see the whole world divided into but two parts—the haves and the have-nots.

And the latter greatly outnumber the former! So "one world" breathes of revolution!

Instead of approaching the "good white friend" in isolated loneliness and begging, it is now possible to align ourselves with the other have-nots, to rise and fight like men for the things we want.

To challenge any ruling class, whether it be national or global, is no small matter. It usually involves challenging its very legitimacy, which means challenging the legality of the existing legal system, including the church and

Afro-American by Harry Keelson

The NAACP started out as a most dynamic force in Afro-American life but somewhere along the line, after the retirement of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, it missed the bus!

Perhaps the chief fault lies in its constitution, which provides for a self-perpetuating hierarchy. If so, the present convention could change this.

The organization came into existence before World War I, during extremely static conditions of the world was divided into isolated nations. Within our own nation, Afro-Americans were outnumbered ten to one. Therefore the only possible way of getting any concessions by approaching the "good white friends" but in hand



NAACP CHRISTMAS CARD—
The 1947 Christmas Card of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People features a choir of Chinese, Negro and White youngsters. Taken by white photographer Allen Gould, the picture was shot in a New York City church after an intense search for the right subject.

Walter White:

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

Proposes 15-Point

NEW YORK—(ANP)—A 15-point NAACP legislative program was recommended here by Walter White, national executive secretary, during the thirty-eighth annual meeting of national NAACP officers at the Wendell Willkie Memorial Auditorium as a means "to strengthen the democratic system" and spread its benefits to all citizens.

White's legislative program urged:

1. A Federal anti-lynching bill.

2. Adequate Federal Civil Rights legislation.
3. A strong FEPC bill.
4. A bill for Federal aid to a low-cost housing program, with proper safeguards for the rights of minorities.
5. A bill amending immigration laws to reestablish lapsed quotas and otherwise permit displaced persons in Europe to enter the United States.
6. A bill to include domestics and agricultural workers under the Social Security Act.
7. A bill to provide Federal aid to the States for education, with proper safeguards for the rights of minority groups in States having sep-

arate school systems.

9. A minimum wage bill for workers producing goods for inter-state commerce.
10. A national health bill.
11. A bill to prohibit the segregation of passengers in inter-state travel.
12. A Civil Rights bill for the District of Columbia.
13. Abolition of the Wood-Rankin Committee On un-American Activities.
14. Amendment of the Senate rules to invoke cloture against filibustering by a majority instead of a two-third vote.
15. Maintenance of rent controls.

A large program for 1947 was also submitted by Thurgood Marshall, chief NAACP counsel, for intensified court action against "discriminatory registration practices."

Four new members were elected to the NAACP board of directors for three-year term sending December 1949. They were Eric Johnston and Philip Murray, both of Washington, D. C.; Dr. George D. Fleming, Fort Worth, Texas, and Dr. Nathan K. Christopher, Cleveland.

Re-elected directors were Dr. Louis T. Wright and Charles E. Toney, both of New York City; Theodore Spaulding, Philadelphia; Mary White Ovington and Dr. O. Clap Maxwell, both of New York City; Allen F. Jackson, Hartford, Conn.; Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago; Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, New York City, and Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kan.

Truman On Civil Rights

President Truman was at his best when he addressed the N. A. A. C. P. in Washington Sunday. He spoke with great sincerity and force on the subject of civil rights. He expounded a democratic doctrine which is altogether admirable. His points were (1) that an evolving freedom means a broadening of democratic rights, (2) that in the fight against discrimination and prejudice the federal government must take the lead without waiting for "the growth of a will to action in the slowest state or the most backward community," (3) that if we are to maintain a democratic front abroad, we must give "practical evidence that we have been able to put our own house in order."

Mr. Truman was concerned with a statement of principles and did not go into specific legislation or situation. He was not talking about social equality, he was not dealing with particular measures. It is fear of the first, it is hostility to the second, which arouses many Southerners. But even these, as Americans, can scarcely deny the following: "Many of our people still suffer the indignity of insult, the harrowing fear of intimidation, and, I regret to say, the

threat of physical injury and mob violence. The prejudice and intolerance in which these evils are rooted still exist. The conscience of our nation and the legal machinery which enforces it have not yet secured to each citizen full freedom from fear."

That is a citation of facts. What is to be done about it? Is it right for the federal government, when the Bill of Rights and the Constitution are consistently flouted, to let things slide, or to take a positive and dynamic course for the uprooting of these evils? Mr. Truman does not say that the state should be brushed aside in this endeavor. He expects respect for civil rights to become rooted in the local way of life. He expects that respect to issue from a fresh dispensation in the community. But he does not believe that this evolution should be geared to the least progressive, the most primitive, thinking in the land. He believes in a national prod to keep the process moving as expeditiously as possible.

* * *

What he said about our democratic influence abroad is not novel, but it cannot be said too often, and it could hardly have been better said than in this instance. "Freedom is not an easy lesson to teach," he asserted, "nor an easy cause to sell, to peoples beset by privation. They may surrender to the false security offered so temptingly by totalitarian regimes unless we can prove the superiority of democracy. Our case for democracy should be as strong as we can make it." It cannot be at its strongest so long as undemocratic conditions are noticeable in this country. We must teach by example as well as by precept. We must go into the court of world opinion with clean hands.

We must give proof of the faith we seek to propagate. What is this proof? The fulfillment of the following proposition, according to Mr. Truman: "Every man should have the right to a decent home, the right to an education, the right to adequate medical care, the right to a worthwhile job, the right to an equal share in the making of public decisions through the ballot, and the right to a fair trial in a fair court. We must insure that these rights—on equal terms—are enjoyed by every citizen." These rights are, to be sure, of unequal weight and value. But all of them belong in any adequate list of American rights which purports to give a broad-gauged picture of American freedom.

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AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MAGAZINE PHOTOGRAPHERS
PRAISE NAACP CHRISTMAS CARD

Dec. 19, 1947

New York, Dec. 17th--The current issue of the Bulletin of the American Society of Magazine Photographers reproduces Allan Gould's photograph of the Christmas card of the NAACP and urges every member to aid the NAACP by sending these cards as Christmas gifts to friends.

The appeal to support the work of the NAACP declares, "They make a unique gift card since the card can be bought for \$1.00, \$2.50, \$5.00 and so on up to \$500. The person you send it to receives a membership in the NAACP and the organization's monthly BULLETIN, more and more publications and services with each higher amount you pay for the card."

The American Society of Magazine Photographers lists in its membership most of the outstanding photographers of the United States. Ike Verne is president, Arthur Rothstein is first vice-president and Nelson Morris, secretary. *Press Service NAACP New York, N.Y.*

The NAACP announced today that orders for these combined Christmas and New Year cards can be filled as late as December 30th.

Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the NAACP, has sent \$5.00 memberships to each of the following persons: Lieutenant-General John C. H. Lee; Charles E. Wilson, president of General Electric Corporation; Charles Luckman, Judge Joseph M. Proskauer, Joseph Willen, General Dwight Eisenhower, President Harry S. Truman, David K. Niles of the White House, Mayor William O'Dwyer and Allan Gould. *12-19-47-FW.*

Mr. Gould, who contributed not only his work as a photographer but all of the expenses of bulbs, films and transportation, has sent a check in payment of 23 memberships for his friends.

Jacob Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, has sent his check for \$200 in payment of forty \$5 memberships for officials of the Union and promises to take up the matter officially with the Union for an even larger contribution. *12-19-47-FW.*

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NEW YORK PUBLISHER
NAACP LIFE MEMBER

12/31/47

Press Service of the NAACP, New York, N.Y.

New York--Dr. C. B. Powell, publisher of the New York Amsterdam News, became a life member of the NAACP December 30 with the payment of \$500. Dr. Powell wrote:

12-31-47
"I consider it an honor and a privilege to contribute to the support of an organization which is making such an outstanding contribution to promoting democracy and better human relations. Keep up the good work!"

NEGRO ASSOCIATION ACTS TO BAR REDS

The New York Times
Race Segregation in Capital
Denounced, Remedial Action
by Congress Is Urged

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, June 28—The

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today adopted a resolution aimed at barring from the organization "any organized clique, political party or religious group" seeking to seize control of any part of the NAACP "for the purpose of undermining the program to which the association is dedicated."

Antonio Maceo Smith of Dallas, Tex., chairman of the resolutions committee, stated that the resolution had the purpose of blocking activities of the Communist Party, which had sought to capture control of association branches.

Mrs. Juanita Jackson Mitchell of Baltimore opposed "joining a witch-hunt, when already we have laws to keep us from a repetition of the Communist seizure of branches in Philadelphia, San Francisco and Boston." Mrs. Mitchell, who was not a delegate, but an observer, was refused the floor for further discussion.

Asks Congress Action

The association denounced race segregation in this city; and Congress and the President were called upon to take necessary steps to abolish it. It was argued that the nation was revealed as not practicing in the shadow of the White House what it proposed for the peoples of Europe and Asia.

The resolution on this point read: *Sun 6-29-47*

"We reiterate our traditional stand that racial tension is the result of segregation and all forms of discrimination. There is no scientific basis for any theory of racial superiority. Racial tensions are emotional rather than rational and can only be eliminated when people of different groups come to know each other better.

"This will never happen until existing civil rights laws are enforced and new ones made. We call upon all right-thinking people to join us in renewed action toward this end."

The association held that "in defending the rights of Negroes we recognize the fact what happens to one minority group affects all

others."

Action on Civil Rights Urged

The Department of Justice was urged to enforce "with vigor" all the provisions of the existing Federal civil rights statutes. The association held that the Attorney-General had the power to remove from office "all United States attorneys and other officials of his department who fail to enforce vigorously these statutes."

The Republicans were asked to pass measures to protect the civil rights of Negroes throughout the nation.

The "indiscriminate persecution and condemnation of sincere liberals and their organizations fighting for democratic principles" by the "so-called House Un-American Activities Committee," which had, the resolution read, "failed to investigate undemocratic organizations," was roundly condemned. Action was also called for to wipe out the poll tax, lynching, and the dual system of education.

A lengthy resolution regarding the armed services and veterans affairs included a condemnation of peacetime military conscription. The Veterans Administration was asked to abandon "present practices in establishing segregated hospitals. The War Department was urged to amend further "the Gillem report" to bring about the "full integration of all citizens on an individual basis."

At tomorrow's meeting, scheduled to be held at the Lincoln Memorial, President Truman, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Senator Wayne Morse and Walter White, executive secretary of the association, will speak. The program will be broadcast over the main radio networks and over short wave by the State Department.

NAACP Enters Case Of Marietta Youth

BY MARION E. JACKSON

The Atlanta Branch of the NAACP revealed to the Atlanta Daily World last night that it would enter the case of Charles Mozley, 13 year-old youth, who was accused of attempting to attack a 72-year-old grandmother near Marietta, July 22nd.

Meeting at the Mount Cavalry Baptist church, pastored by Rev. B. Joseph Johnson, the Association announced that Atty. Dan Duke and Atty. A. T. Walden would handle the defense of the youth, who has steadfastly denied all knowledge of the attack.

Early Tuesday, the NAACP, balking the warden and guards almost ed a move which would have resulted in a "quickie trial" for the youth. A report from the National Association of Colored People which and quashing of the indictment. Both motions were denied and the defense counsel was given six days to file an appeal. The appeal will be filed and all indications point to a ruling by the Georgia Supreme Court on the defense motion.

Prof. C. L. Harper hailed the work of the organization in fights on three fronts—the teachers salary case the fight for Negro Policemen and for new parks in strategic communities.

Atty. Walden gave a report on the Brunswick Horror Camp Massacre and cited the work of community groups in that area who showed unmatched zeal in seeking convictions against Warden Worthy and his trigger fingered guards.

The NAACP hailed the work of the Atlanta Slum Clearance Committee and appointed C. E. Johnson, R. R. Reed, Rev. B. J. Johnson and Nelson Jackson to draw up a resolution commending the work of the Committee and at the same time request that Negroes be appointed to the Advisory Board governing activities the slum clearance program.

Another Committee was selected to call on Gov. E. M. Thompson and press for action in the brutal slaying of eight men in the Brunswick Horror Camp. Committee members are C. A. Scott, Rev. M. L. King, C. L. Harper, E. E. Martin and Mr. J. C. Long.

The Committee petitioning Gov. Thompson would request a direct and impartial investigation of the Brunswick slayings, immediate removal of manager Worthy and the guards associated with him, the abolition of the Brunswick Prison camp, and that all connected with the slayings be relieved from duty and not allowed any connection with further penal supervision.

Further probing the Brunswick prison slayings Atty. Walden told the NAACP, that none of the slain men had been charged with rape, as reported by some segments of the daily press. Three different undertakers handled the bodies of the men which were almost severed into by successive blasts from shot and machine guns.

The Brunswick NAACP sponsored the only official transcript of the Coroner's hearing. Some praise should be given the Elks Civic Liberties Committee for work on behalf of the victims.

Atty. Walden revealed at the meeting that Brunswick citizens, white and Negro, had assailed the conduct of the Grand Jury in free-

Full Text of President Truman's Address

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. ROOSEVELT, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

I am happy to be present at the closing session of the 38th annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The occasion of meeting with you here at the Lincoln Memorial affords me the opportunity to congratulate the Association upon its effective work for the improvement of our democratic processes.

More Important Than Ever
I should like to talk to you briefly about civil rights and human freedom. It is my deep conviction that we have reached a turning point in the long history of our country's efforts to guarantee freedom and equality to all our citizens.

Recent events in the United States and abroad have made us realize that it is more important today than ever before to insure that all Americans enjoy these rights.

And when I say all Americans I mean all Americans.

The civil rights laws written in the early years of our republic, and the traditions which have been built upon them, are precious to us.

Those laws were drawn up with the memory still fresh in men's minds of the tyranny of an absentee government. They were written to protect the citizen against any possible tyrannical act by the new government in this country.

New Concept of Civil Rights
But we cannot be content with a civil liberties program which emphasizes only the need of protection against the possibility of tyranny by the Government.

We cannot stop there.

We must keep moving forward, with new concepts of civil rights to safeguard our heritage. The extension of civil rights today means, not protection of the people against the Government, but protection of the people by the Government.

Illogical Discrimination
Condemned

We must make the Federal Government a friendly, vigilant defender of the rights and equalities of all Americans. And again

mean all Americans. As Americans, we believe that every man should be free to live his life as he wishes. He should be limited only by his responsibility to his fellow countrymen. If this freedom is to be more than a dream, each man must be guaranteed equality of opportunity. The only limit to an American's achievement should be his ability, his industry and his character. The rewards for his effort should be determined only by these truly relevant qualities. Our immediate task is to remove the barriers which stand between millions of our citizens and their equal share in the making of the nation. There is no justifiable reason for discrimination on the basis of ancestry, or religion, or race, or color. We must not tolerate such limitations on the freedom of any of our people and on their enjoyment of the basic rights which every citizen in a truly democratic society must possess. The Rights of Every Man should have the right to a decent home, the right to an education, the right to adequate medical care, the right to an equal share in the making of the nation. Many of our people still suffer the indignity of insult, the harassment of intimidation, and, growing fear of physical injury and mob violence. The prejudice and intolerance in which these evils are rooted

We cannot wait another decade or another generation to remedy these evils. We must work, as never before to cure them now. The aftermath of war and the desire to keep faith with our Nation's historic principles make the need a pressing one.

Not an Easy Task

Our case for democracy should be as strong as we can make it. It should rest on practical evidence that we have been able to put our own house in order.

But we cannot, any longer, await the growth of a will to action in the slowest State or the most backward community.

This is a difficult and complex undertaking. Federal laws and administrative machineries must be improved and expanded. We must provide the government with better tools to do the job.

I am confident that the product of their work will be a sensible and vigorous program for action by all of us.

This step, with others which will follow, is evidence to the rest of the world of our confidence in the ability of all men to build free institutions.

International Bill of Rights
The way ahead is not easy. We shall need all the wisdom, imagination and courage we can muster. We must and shall guarantee the civil rights of all our citizens. Never before has the need been so

Today our representatives, and those of other liberty-loving countries on the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, are preparing an International Bill of Rights.

We can be confident that it will be a great landmark in man's long search for freedom since its members consist of such distinguished citizens of the world as Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Need for Divine Guidance
With these noble charters to guide us, and with faith in our hearts, we shall make our land a happier home for our people, a symbol of hope for all men, and a rock of security in a troubled world.

Abraham Lincoln understood so well the ideal which you and I seek today. As this conference closes, we would do well to keep in mind his words, when he said, " . . . if it shall please the Divine Being who determines the destinies of nations, this shall remain a united people, and' they will, humbly seeking the Divine Guidance, make their prolonged national existence a source of new benefits to themselves and their successors, and to all classes and conditions of mankind."

GOP LEADERS SORE:

Chafe Over Selection of Speakers at Rally

By RALPH MATTHEWS

WASHINGTON (AFRO National Bureau)—Republican leaders in the Capital have their mouths stuck way out here — over the way they were ignored by speakers at the recent NAACP national conference here.

Most of the gumbeling centers. The question local Republicans around the speakers who addressed are asking is, "How does the plenary sessions in which the NAACP expect to push its legislative GOP was given a verbal shellack live program through a Republicaning by one and all with no chance can-dominated Congress while at rebuttal. slapping the policy makers in the

Leon Henderson, one of the organizers of Americans for Democratic Action, Helen Gahagan Douglas and Philip Murray laid on thick, although the speeches were not supposed to be political but merely expressions of a liberal point of view.

But it turned out that it was impossible to be liberal without being anti-Republican. Now, it is contended that Taft and Martin take the position that they have little to hope for from NAACP support, resigning there-

Noted Author Says:
Courier
Walter White Big
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Cog in US Power
Sat. 9-6-47

NEW YORK—Walter White, secretary of the NAACP, is listed among the "sixty-four men who run America" by John Gunther, noted author.

In a special article written for the December 1947 Magazine of the Year, on sale at all newsstands now, Guntz lists Mr. White along with eight other men who were or are connected with the Federal Government, who are publishing, one in radio, eight labor leaders, three scientists, three clergymen, two from "pressure groups" and seven who are concerned with local politics.

—END JIM CROW IN WASHINGTON --

selves to the belief that "they are had presented an appraisal of
dammed if they do and dammed pending legislation and made his
if they don't." *Sat 7-13-47* recommendation to the resolutions
Morse Labeled 'Renegade' committee for study.

Grant Forces Compromise

But Grant, in an impassioned plea, called for the convention to adjourn as a body, march on the Capitol, buttonhole Senators and Congressmen, and demand passage of Senate Bill 866 which demands

The regular Republican leadership looks upon Mr. Morse as a renegade because he sided with the President on the labor bill veto issue.

In selecting Senator Morse, the regulars insist that the NAACP picked the most un-Republican they could find, and that this belies the organization's policy of being non-partisan in politics.

Diplomatic Faux Pas
Biggest faux pas pulled in con-

meeting at the Lincoln Memorial or more delegates into three sight-
centered around the treatment of seeing buses which were standing
Haitian and Ethiopian diplomats outside and carried them to Capitol
I recognized the Ethiopian Am-Hill.

assador, who cannot speak English very well trying to ascertain until he had collected for the trip from a park policeman where he and Wilkins had to pay off to keep was to sit. down embarrassment, but he was

Knowing that he and the Haitian plenty burned up.

minister had been invited to sit on the platform, I carried him to Thurgood Marshall, NAACP counsel, who said he could do nothing and referred me to Madison Jones, executive assistant to Walter White, who in turn said he could not find him a seat.

Diplomats Seatless
By this time, Dr. Charles, the Haitian Minister, arrived and he, too, was confused.

Roy Wilkins, editor of the Crisis, was also helpless and tried to help find them seats in the audience, which we eventually did. This got him in bad with the reactionaries of both the Republican die-hards and the bigoted Southern Democrats. Consequently

The Italian Ambassador who was also in the huddle became disgusted and drifted away. The Mexican Ambassador arrived late ly, they have constantly cut down his power and authority. The USES move is just another trick in that process.

Job Load Heavy

Why they invited these diplomats and then ignored them is one of the mysteries of the NAACP convention.

Does the NAACP draw an iron curtain around our foreign neighbors? *Sat-12-47*

NAACP AND HOUSING

It did not come out in the open, but one of the bitterest behind the scenes battles at the NAACP convention revolved around the housing issue.

Jobs by Skills

That is, if an applicant is listed as a master mechanic, stenographer, or electrician, the Labor Department policy, **USES** tries to place people at their highest skills.

A powerful housing lobby was pushed through by Dave Grant, St. Louis lawyer, who piloted the issue over the heads of the NAACP hierarchy who had not made up their minds which one of the housing measures they wanted to support.

National lobbyist Leslie Perry

But the Social Security Agency got the pick of the best government jobs requiring special skills, ment, although they make up more And just in case you wonder it in landing the person a job. back to Social Security, you can Those of Japanese and other pushed through a Republican If a skilled stenographer refuses look for a repetition of the policy, Oriental extraction comprise 30 House after nearly 64 years of try- accept a job as a domestic, she which is tantamount to slavery un- per cent more. *Sad - 7-13-47* ing, here is a cue. listed as refusing to work under social Security rules and is denied STATEHOOD FOR HAWAII Whites Enslave Natives Mrs. Joseph N. Farrington, wife

Don't think Utopia has arrived can and foreign-born whites prac-last week elected president of the Delegate from Hawaii, the because the House passed a bill tically dominate the islands, using League of Republican Women of 49th State of the Union, bringing big sugar and pineapple corpora-white organization. It was under Social Security in permitting Hawaii to become the the economic powers of five or six the District of Columbia, a lily- e early days that USES set up jim-crow hiring center in Wash- into the commonwealth a large tions to keep the natives in line. tion, referring all colored work- segment of dark people. jim crow against natives is as



Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 6-28-47

"LET'S CLEAN UP—THE NAACP'S COMING!"

WATCHING THE BIG PARADE

by Ralph Matthews

The nation's capital is host this week to the delegates of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) who are assembled in convention here. Baltimore, Md.

No place and no time are more fitting for such a meeting than the capital of a democracy in the death grip of the most reactionary Con-

gress of our generation.

It is fitting and proper that the NAACP delegates should meet here in the current atmosphere where they can get a closeup of the craftsmen at their chores who are undoing much of what has been accomplished in the past 37 years of the organization's existence.

Good Timing

It is fortunate that the group could arrive in the middle of a

Many times during the course of our history these mergings of the two great political parties occur and the tragedy is that the marriage takes place without fanfare or public ceremony.

These political marriages, in which one party takes on the more objectionable qualities of the other, are generally common-law affairs which are both illicit and im-

Illicit because the union is im-

plemented without the approval or approbation of the voters who elected what they believed were divergent representatives dedicated to the promulgation of different objectives.

It is immoral because it abuses both the intelligence of the electorate and creates government contrary to the wishes of either political faith.

Study Coalition

It is important that the NAACP delegates study at first hand the working of this coalition as an object lesson to themselves, so they will not fall into the same trap.

It is the nature of these mergers that the reactionary partners never take on the liberalism of their companions, but they succeed only in nullifying the work of the progressives.

That is exactly what has happened in our national life.

The once militant Democrats, in order to avoid offense to the conservative segment of the nation and still hold the allegiance of the New Dealers, veered from the left and attempted to walk down the middle of the road.

This is confusing to all concerned and satisfies nobody.

NAACP in Same Situation

The NAACP convention will be faced with a similar situation.

The well-heeled fat cats of the organization will try to steer the association on to middle ground under the erroneous impression that if they renounce the objectives of the radicals they will be more acceptable in the eyes of whites.

This is an error. Neither in politics nor in the struggle for racial equality is there any middle ground.

We either want full citizenship without reservations or we don't.

Those practical members who are willing to compromise for less should withdraw from the NAACP willingly or else those who still believe in the principles of the founders should have the good sense to drive them out before the effectiveness of the organization, already weak and namby-pamby, is further reduced.

National Standstill Asso.

Barring this drastic move, the group should strike the word "advancement" from its name and call itself the National Standstill Association.

The tragedy of our time is that possession of a membership card now identifies the bearer as "a safe colored person" who can be trusted by the good white folks of the community instead of a dangerous radical who would bear watching.

Whenever a colored person

reaches the point of respectability where the whites feel he no longer bears watching, then his usefulness to the race is over.

Kick Them Out?

I am all for kicking the respectable people out of the NAACP and placing it back in the hands of people capable of making mischief. Sat. 6-28-47

Let those who want to play it safe go join the Elks or the Anti-Saloon League.

We need radicalism now more than ever in our history, and those who will dare should not be hog-tied in marriage to timidity.

The advocates of caution are devilishly persuasive and they always manage to devour the advocates of action just like the Republicans have gobbled up the New Deal through a marriage of convenience.

Murray To NAACP: New Law Hits Mass

By Associated Press
Fri. 6-27-47 WASHINGTON

CIO President Philip Murray said last night that the new Taft-Hartley labor law will "reduce the great mass of American workers to depression living standards" and prevent "any lasting escape from recurring cycles of 'boom' and 'bust' and mass unemployment."

In a speech prepared for the 38th annual conference of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, Murray said: Fri. 6-27-47

"Powerful economic concentrations . . . more and more are exercising an unholy influence.

"These powerful forces of monopoly . . . through the 30's and World War II fought every effort by labor, by independent businessmen, and the little farmer, to institute a cooperative program for making the free enterprise system work for the people instead of for a privileged few."

NAACP Grows in South

N.Y., N.Y.
By Abner W. Berry

WASHINGTON.—The democratic upsurge in the South

represented in the 38th annual conference of the NAACP. A look at the comparative figures of just a few localities will give an idea of the growth and activity of the Association in the South during the past 18 months. North Carolina is represented here by 52 delegates while New York has only 39. South Carolina has 12 to Ohio's four. England region including New York industrial centers have not shown

a similar trend, at least not in a relative sense. Detroit, a center of Negro industrial activity and seat of one of the strongest industrial unions, sent 12 delegates a number that was matched exactly by Dallas, Texas.

This weak growth in the northern industrial areas is reflected in the small number of workers present. Ford Local 600 at River Rouge sent on its own three fraternal delegates, but such delegations have not been encouraged.

The southern activities of the Association is reaching the white population, especially the students. A delegate is here representing the newly-formed branch at the University of Texas. Branches also have been formed in white colleges in Oklahoma and other southern states. **Sun. 6-29-47**

SOME DELEGATES, however, have noted vocally in the hall ways the participation of just a handful of white delegates. They express the view that with over a third of the board members being white persons there should be more participation by them in the Association's activity.

Only white board member active so far in all sessions is Alfred Baker Lewis, a veteran Socialist of Greenwich, Conn. Lewis, who has long been a moving spirit in the NAACP, is also a most active anti-Communist and plumper for Truman's foreign policy.

This conference is not a cut and dried affair; it is a battle ground of ideas on how best to win the freedom of the Negroes. Most of the delegates here are interested in getting the best program possible under the circumstances. They are determined to build the present 500,000 members into a million in the next year. There are obstacles to this unifying objective. But they have shown a readiness to meet them.

DU BOIS DECLARES SOCIALISM A HAVEN

Educator Says It and United Nations Are Only Hope of World's Backward Races

By GEORGE STREATOR
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, June 26 — Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, editor and educator and one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,

told 1,000 delegates this morning that socialism and the United Nations were the only hope for the backward races of the world with which, he said, the American Negro is by economic position closely allied. **Fri. 6-27-47**

Speaking at an instructional meeting on his first public appearance at a convention of the association since his return to the organization two years ago, Dr. Du Bois advised an understanding of socialism, and said that there was no cause for alarm at charges of being a Communist if the aim was the abolition of world poverty.

He declared that poverty was unnecessary; colonies, "quasi-colonial regions" and the American South were the most poverty-stricken portions of the earth; socialism was an attack on poverty, and that the United Nations was the greatest hope of the world today.

Dr. Du Bois, whose name did not appear in the scheduled program, took the meeting by surprise, but he was warmly received.

He asked his hearers to cease being "timid," and told them to break their intellectual shackles, learn something about economic forces and join the ranks of the great social thinkers of the past century who laid the foundation for all of today's progress. He said: **Fri. 6-27-47**

"Most intelligent people of the world today, even in the civilized part of the earth, believe that poverty is normal and necessary and that because of this inevitable poverty most human beings must be ignorant, diseased and to a large extent criminal.

"The persons who believe this are ignorant of the plain teachings of the science and industrial technique, especially in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

"They still think and act in accord with the beliefs of primitive ages when scarcity of food, difficulties of technique and ignorance of natural forces made the world a desperate fight between human beings for survival, in which murder, war, cheating and stealing were the only paths to survival for most of the human species."

He asserted that all trends of government in most of the "civilized parts of the world" were toward socialism, and called the New Deal and social service "merely terms which meant the same thing" as socialism.

He saw the United Nations as a move by mankind to end war. Its work so far, he said, is only preliminary, since the main task begins with the political, social, economic and educational advancement of the colonial peoples.

Dr. Du Bois asked that Negroes "Stand back of Democracy, in industry, and understand the need of better methods of production which, he declared, would bring 'a more just distribution of wealth.' "We must not let ourselves be scared and intimidated by the fear

of being called Communist, by the smearing of Henry Wallace, the widespread attempt of a monopolized press to keep the peoples of the world from knowing the truth about work and income." **7-47**

At tonight's meeting, Philip Murray asked that he be permitted "to correct any optimistic impression that discrimination can be downed in a day. "He said that the experience of the Congress of Industrial Organizations for the past ten years pointed to the need of a Federal fair employment practice law in spite of "cases of sanity in shops and union halls."

Mr. Murray denounced the Taft-Hartley labor bill, and called Senator Robert A. Taft "the foremost architect of this monstrosity," which, he asserted, was designed to destroy trade unions.

Whole Nation Awaits Speech

Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Roosevelt Also

on Civic Program
Sat. 6-28-47
BRICE SOLOIST

Politics, Military
Training on Agenda

By OLLIE STEWART

WASHINGTON
A major declaration of Government policy on racial tensions is expected to be made by President Truman when he addresses the closing meeting of the 38th annual conference of the NAACP here next Sunday at the Lincoln Memorial.

The conference which opens here today (Tuesday) has a program so packed with outstanding events and personalities that it promises to be one of the most significant in the association's history.

Spiritual Re-dedication
Walter White, executive secretary, who will introduce the President, said that the Sunday meeting closing the conference "will mark the spiritual re-dedication of America to the ideals and principles upon which our country was founded." **Sat. 6-28-47**

"This," he added, "is being done under pressure of reaction, terrorism in the South and other expressions of outright fascism." **Necessary Re-evaluation**
Reshaping the program of the NAACP, in Mr. White's opinion, means making it a more energetic protector of the basic civil rights guaranteed to all citizens. "This re-evaluation has been made necessary because never before

in the history of the United States have civil rights of the common man been in more serious jeopardy than today, and

"Fighting for the rights of the colored man alone will not adequately satisfy the demands of all Americans," Mr. White declared.

Mrs. Roosevelt on Program
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Sen. Wayne Morse (Rep., Ore.) will speak on the same program with the President.

Miss Carol Brice, noted contralto, will sing, accompanied by the U.S. Marine Band. The ceremonies will be broadcast over four big networks, the Mutual, American, Columbia, and National Broadcasting Companies, and several independent stations by arrangements with the major outlets. **Sat. 6-28-47**

The program will begin at 3:20 p.m. with selection by a community chorus directed by Dean Warner Lawson of Howard University School of Music.

The one-hour program of speeches will begin at 4 p.m. with invocation by the Rev. Stephen G. Spottswood, president, District of Columbia NAACP, and pastor of John Wesley Memorial AME Zion Church.

The year's report by Dr. Louis T. Wright, chairman of the National Board of Directors, featured the opening meeting Tuesday night; also an address by Leon Henderson, former OPA official.

Philip Murray, president of the CIO, will speak the night of June 26, Loren Miller and Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas, the night of June 25, and Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, West African publisher and legislator, on June 25. **Sat. 6-28-47**

Spingarn Award

One of the major highlights of the conference will be the awarding of the 32nd Spingarn Medal to Dr. Percy L. Julian, head of the chemical research division of the Glidden Corporation of Cleveland and Chicago. Dr. Julian has scientific researchers of both races on his staff.

Among his greatest contributions was the development of Aero-Foam, which is credited by the Navy with having saved hundreds of American warships—mainly aircraft carriers—from enemy destruction, and thousands of American lives during the war.

Atomic Expert Scheduled

Aero-Foam, particularly in the Pacific, was found to be most effective in combating dreaded gasoline fires by smothering flames. Now it is being used against fires in crashed airliners.

Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize winner, University of Chicago physicist and member, American Atomic Scientists Association, will make the award to Dr. Julian, Friday night, at John Wesley Me-

morial Church, 14th and Corcoran Sts., N.W. **Sat. 6-28-47**
All conference sessions are scheduled for John Wesley Memorial AME Zion Church.

To Debate Politics

With the 1948 election just ahead, the question of what political action, if any, should be taken by the association is uppermost in the minds of delegates.

In a sharp debate at last year's national conference in Cincinnati, it was decided that branches should not engage in partisan political activity and should not endorse partisan candidates.

It was agreed that the voting records of Congressmen and Senators should be made available by the national office as a guide to individual voters. This was done.

Military Training Up

However, the Boston youth council endorsed a party candidate and accepted an advertisement for a candidate in its bulletin and was disciplined by the national board of directors.

As a result, the branch asked that the whole question of political action be reconsidered at this conference.

Also scheduled for debate is universal military training. The President's committee recommended non-segregation and non-discriminatory training for all youth of the land, but the legislation now being considered by Congress does not specify that the training shall be nonsegregated.

Delegates in attendance represent 35 States; with Virginia having the largest registration and Texas second.

Leaders to Hear Truman

Among distinguished leaders and citizens who have accepted invitations to be platform guests at the meeting to be addressed by President Truman are:

Fleet Admiral C. W. Nimitz, USN; Baron Silvercruys, ambassador from Belgium; Congressman William L. Dawson and George H. Bender; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune; Mrs. Joseph Winiewicz, wife of the Ambassador from Poland; Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Houston; **Sat. 6-28-47**

Sen. J. Howard McGrath; Earl B. Dickerson; Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Nutter, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Dean; Under-Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman; Mr. and Mrs. Carl Murphy; Leon H. Keyserling, vice-chairman, Council on Economic Advisers; Donald Crichton;

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Spingarn; Ambassador Sava N. Kusanovic of Yugoslavia; Congressman A. J. Sabath and Sol Bloom; Ambassador Joaquin M. Elizalde of the Philippine Republic; Sen. Arthur Capper; Mr. and Mrs. A. Philip Randolph; J. J. Singh, president, India League of America;

William Green, AFL president; Dr. W. Montague Cobb; Ambassador and Mrs. Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa of Nicaragua; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore R. Poston; Dr. M. A. Falcon-Briceno, Counsellor-Charge d'Affaires from Venezuela; Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown; Isadore Martin; and Mr. and Mrs. James A. Bough.

Only four of the 35 estimated "allowable delegates were registered by Thursday. They included Emory O. Jackson, state president, Birmingham; E. D. Nixon, Montgomery; Norman Thomas, Tri-Cities; Mrs. Beatrice Bibbs, Tuskegee. Mr. Thomas and the Tri-Cities Branch were cited and presented with morning session Thursday. The Tri-Cities Branch was increased from 84 members in 1945 to 772 in 1946.

Ala. Delegation To NAACP Meet
Extremely Small
The Alabama delegation to the NAACP in session here at the John Wesley AME Zion Church is extremely small in comparison with the potential representation of the 26 branches in Alabama.

A CHANCE TO MAKE HISTORY

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

As an agency of protest and as a righter of wrongs, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), which this week is holding its 38th annual conference in Washington, has a close affinity with our newspapers.

And, in like manner, as soon as all injustices and inequities against which we both fight shoulder to shoulder, are eliminated, there will be little valid reason for our existence unless we change our aims.

Because there is little immediate hope for such a Utopian condition, however, it is plain that the NAACP and the press have every good reason to continue for many years to come. To their lasting credit, both have kept pace with the changing times.

For six days, the major problems which harass and embarrass 15 million American citizens will occupy the spotlight as leading authorities and delegates devote their energies to a search for means of realizing the democratic ideal for all of us who love freedom.

To conclude the sessions next Sunday, a monster mass meeting which it is hoped will attract some 100,000 persons, has been arranged at the historic Lincoln Memorial. Against such a backdrop, President Truman will deliver an address which will be carried by the four major networks.

Probably on no previous occasion has the President had such a great opportunity to make a major declaration of future government policy in regard to the rapidly developing racial tensions which are slowly but surely endangering America's position as the No. 1 nation of the world. There will be great disappointment if he does not.

The eyes and ears of the world will be turned toward Washington on Sunday afternoon, for what happens there will have historic significance, not only for us but for freedom-loving people wherever they may be.

The Challenge of Dr. Du Bois

Daily Worker N.Y., N.Y.

A COURAGEOUS and far-sighted American, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the dean of American Negro culture, contributed to the makings of history the day before yesterday. He told 1,000 delegates to the NAACP convention in Washington that this country needs Socialism.

Disease is not necessary, or inevitable. Poverty is not God-ordained. Oppression of the colonial peoples can and must cease. Civilization can really advance and prosper—by Socialism.

Subversive words? No, we think this is wise and patriotic advice from a man who has devoted his life to the study of his people and our country.

Modern science and technology have made possible a great golden age, toward which the "most civilized parts" of the world are already moving.

The advice of Dr. Du Bois is a sign of our times. It is much more profound, and will make much more of an impact on the whole than the noisy trumpeting of the Truman Doctrineers. It is the voice of the American future.

The Highway

by Charles H. Houston

Afro-American

If I were forced to choose the most important single development in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, I would not select the legal victories significant as they are, but the change in the NAACP from a pilot leadership organization to a mass base organization.

In 1909, at the beginning of the NAACP, the political and social climate of the country and the political and social development of the colored people themselves were such that a mass base organization with the ideals and objectives of the NAACP would have been impossible.

The colored man was disfranchised in the South, lynching was a national sport, race riots large and small were breaking out like measles, and few people in the North were bold enough to take an unequivocal stand for civil rights and social equality.

Considered Radical

The NAACP was considered a radical organization, and many people were afraid to be identified with the organization either as contributors, members, or even social friends of the NAACP staff.

The function of the NAACP in those days was to keep the light burning on the lonely peak of absolute equality and to keep broadcasting the proclamation of no compromise with segregation and discrimination until the people themselves might become sufficiently stirred and organized to pick up the fight.

The NAACP played its part in beating back the worst manifestations of oppression: such as lynching, knocking out the "grandfather clause" in Southern franchise laws and municipal ordinances creating colored ghettos.

But to my mind, the greatest contribution of the NAACP in the first stages of its development was its keeping the ideals of right justice and absolute equality before the minds and on the hearts of the people.

Now, the people are awake. The NAACP membership exceeds 500,000. Branches exist all over the country. New branches are constantly being organized by the local citizens themselves in the deep South, even in Mississippi.

Nothing is more significant than this. The NAACP does not get its new branches by sending out organizers from New York. The local people organize themselves and petition New York for recognition as an NAACP branch.

The NAACP is no longer merely a group of intellectuals talking about remote ideals. The NAACP is a mass movement of average citizens spread over the face of the land determined to make democracy work on all levels from the policeman on his local beat to the President of the United States.

Correct Development

A few of the elder members of the NAACP look with misgivings at this new development of the people gradually taking over. This is nothing strange. Parents have the same misgivings about their children.

But to me the development is correct. The people are now defending themselves; they are moving from the position of support up to the firing line. The people want to fight their own battles.

The NAACP is changing from paternalism to free and equal partnership. In a family, if Junior is worth his salt, some day he has to grow up and be admitted as an equal into the family council.

The same principle applies to groups, races, and nations. The NAACP is following the law of healthy growth.

May it grow from five hundred thousand to five million free and equal partners of all colors, races and religions, and so on, until it is strong enough to challenge and defeat every manifestation of discrimination anywhere in the U.S. at home or overseas, on the ground of race, creed, color or national origin.

The Thirty-eighth Time

For the thirty-eighth time the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is holding an annual conference, this time in Washington, D. C.

Although many organizations have sprung up during the years and sought to parallel or supplant the NAACP, none has even come close to succeeding, and today the Association stands alone in its field.

The Association is unique, not only because it has over a half million members, but because it has consistently hewed to the line laid down in 1909 when it was founded.

It started out fighting inequalities, discrimination and segregation in American life based on color, and it has continued to do so with increasing effectiveness.

No longer is the question asked: "What is the NAACP doing?" because everybody can see that it is doing plenty in its effort to completely eliminate the color bar in American life.

Not only has it supplied legal defense for the unfortunate since it was founded in 1909, but it has battled in many directions to bring the colored people closer to their goal of full citizenship rights and responsibilities. Like all organizations and institutions directed by

Clarification of Political Stand Facing Convention

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-28-47

Policy Adopted Last Year Urged Branches

to Analyze Candidates; Units in Quandary

WASHINGTON (AFRO National Bureau)—One of the hottest issues to be brought up at the NAACP National Convention which meets here this week will be the political action program adopted last year in Cincinnati.

At that time, over the protest of violent partisans, the association voted to play a more important role in the political life of the nation.

The intention was that the national office would give more positive guidance than hitherto in

helping elect or defeat representatives who performed or failed to perform in the best interest of the race.

Some Went Overboard

Trouble developed, however, when many branches interpreted the program too literally and got off into deep political water.

A California branch took out a page advertisement endorsing a group of candidates from the Governor on down. When the National Office in New York heard about it, it hit the ceiling and sent a staff wire demanding that the

branch repudiate its endorsement or have its charter revoked. After much bickering the group complied with the ultimatum, but is still burning under the collar.

Other branches have run into the same trouble where schemes and unscrupulous officials or political zealots have attempted to swing NAACP support to certain candidates, precipitating much internal strife.

human beings, it is imperfect, and much that could have been done was not done and is not being done, but the will to do it is there, and will grow stronger through the years, if colored people continue increasingly to give it loyal support. **Sat. 6-28-47**

It is indicative of the growing importance of the NAACP that, for the first time in its history, its annual conference is to be addressed by the President of the United States.

Keep Politics Out of The NAACP

Black Dispatch

The best way in the world to break up unity of Negroes under the banner of the NAACP down in Dixie is to let down the political bars as proposed by the Boston Youth Council, and allow branches to endorse candidates. The national office has had to discipline the Boston branch during the current year because of infraction of this ruling, and the Black Dispatch suggests that the Association had better follow experience rather than heat in reaching conclusions on this subject. **Oklahoma City, Okla.**

Above the Mason and Dixon Line, Negroes do not take their party affiliation as seriously as they do down in Dixie. This is one of the primary reasons why disfranchisement generally obtains in the deep South. Democrats assume that they are definitely eliminating a bloc of Republican votes when they pass disfranchising statutes. Oklahoma Negroes were in fact the first southern blacks to indicate flexibility in their suffrage disposal. **Sat. 6-28-47**

There are thousands of Negroes who actually believe they were "born" Republicans, and that a black man has betrayed his race if he votes the Democratic ticket. One can see what would happen to unity in a branch where a few forceful characters engineered a vote requiring support of a Democrat for public office.

Some idea of the intense feeling existing along this line can be gleaned from the attitude of a life-long friend of this writer, who resided before his death down in Lincoln county, Oklahoma. This individual, when we announced change from Republican to Democratic affiliation, immediately wrote and cancelled his subscription. A large number of others did likewise. These sincere men and women actually felt they would be committing a sin to allow a newspaper published by a Negro Democrat to enter their homes. Most of these subscribers finally returned to our mailing list, but what we seek to show here is the intense partisan feeling existing down in such sections of the South as Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Florida.

Since organization of the Oklahoma conference 15 years ago we, as president, have never allowed partisan discussions to be injected into the program. We recall one year when we met in Muskogee every legislator in the county sought to address the convention, and we recall the year when we managed the campaign for Senator Elmer Thomas we refused to allow a telegram he sent to the convention to be read. The Oklahoma Conference of Branches, NAACP, has grown because we have never allowed the branches to endorse candidates or take a position that could be characterized as "Republican" or "Democratic."

Of course parties are nothing except that they represent principles in government, but you cannot offer this philosophy to a fellow who actually believes he was born with a particular political brand on him. It would be like asking one to forget his mother or his father. We'll have to wait a while longer until through education we have lifted the mass

of Negroes up to the level of political thinking that largely now obtains among Oklahoma blacks. It is our opinion, and we believe the facts will substantiate it, that far more Negroes vote the Democratic ticket in Oklahoma than cast their votes with the GOP.

One of these days, when the South produces a few more Ellis Arnalls who fight the Klan, and Claud Peppers who are clarions for labor, the eyes of Negroes will begin to open. Just now the Republican party represents reaction and supports every illiberal program. The Republican party at the present time is the open exponent of "state's rights," the most baneful and damaging influence to Negro progress, but it is difficult to present this fact to the men and women who still follow the teachings of Bob Church and Perry Howard.

Let's keep the NAACP as a purely civil rights organization. If we do not follow this line of thinking, we had just as well drop the slogan, "Make It a Million." Politics in the NAACP might fit in a northern program but it will wreck our organization down South. **Sat. 6-28-47**

Will Truman Act?

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.
The speech that President Truman made to the NAACP recently promised federal aid to preserve the rights and safety of the Negroes in the United States.

Words are cheap, as everyone knows.

Deeds are the test of sincerity. **Mon. 7-21-47**

Eight Georgia Negroes were massacred last week by a drunken guard. Attorney General Tom Clark's FBI representatives sat in at the local hearings. Very nice of them and of the Attorney General. But useless to the murdered Negroes, and of very little concern to the murderers who know from experience now that such "observers" don't mean any harm to the lynch system.

Will President Truman act? Or will he and the Attorney General busy themselves with hunting down "disloyal" Americans who have too progressive ideas?

When Washington does not act in these grimes, it becomes an accomplice. **Mon. 7-21-47**

Jackson Gives Interesting Sidelights Of NAACP Meet

Tues. 7-1-47

By EMORY O. JACKSON
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The 38th annual conference of the N. A. A. C. P. might well mark the turning point in this number one organization in the fight for first-class citizenship for Negro people.

Delegates actually ran the show. They worked through regions, caucuses and committees. Committees had to work long and hard hours. No committee had a heavier job than that of the resolutions committee headed by Maceo Smith of Texas. This committee disposed of 112 proposed resolutions.

W. E. B. Dubois, director of special research was not on the printed program but nevertheless was given room to speak. He made a

major attack on the evil economic forces at work in the world and deplored the lack of proper distribution of production.

Several new projects and activities are in the making for the N. A. A. C. P. Donald Jones had been assigned to the new regional office to be set up in Dallas, Texas. This region will serve Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Oklahoma. This region plans to raise funds to employ a full-time youth secretary and legal counsel. It is an experiment to watch. Texas will become the test-tube state for first-class citizenship for minority people.

One state conference - Virginia and one city branch-Chicago-employed a full-time lawyer last year.

Several state conference and a few city branches now maintain full-time staffs.

Rev. Walter P. Offutt, Jr., appointed four months ago, is working as church secretary. This is a new department and is envisioned into the association. It is recommended that a national church committee be appointed. State conference and branches have been urged to formulate similar committees.

Tues. 7-1-47

There will be a shift in legal work. Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, will handle only top-level cases and direct and co-ordinate the work of the other major cases. Edward R. Dudley, assistant special counsel, now on leave, is expected back to

his post soon. Local lawyers will bear the brunt of the NAACP's legal attack under the new program. All new cases will be directed at smashing the judicial myth of "separate but equal."

Ella Baker, former director of branches, received a big hand and was demanded to speak at the Saturday session. Money contributed to the NAACP's "Legal Defense and Educational Fund" is tax exempt. You'll have to get the special receipt from the National Office to have your contribution deducted from your income tax returns. NAACP officials announced that their legal fund was \$17,000 in the red. Palmer Weber of CIO-PAC and member of the N. A. A. C. P. board of directors is scheduled to visit Fairfield and Bessemer, Ala. On September 14. Rev. W. A. Tutt, pastoring in this city, was one of the organizers of the Birmingham Branch of the NAACP when he pastored at First Baptist church in Pratt City, Ala. Edgar Brown NAACP critic, was on hand. Dr. H. H. Brewer of Columbus, Ga., was here smiling with pleasure at what he saw and heard. John H. Davis of Alabama A. and M. College Chapter was the only youth NAACP leader from Alabama spotted here.

Henry Moon of CIO-PAC who plans to visit Birmingham soon told of the promotion of progressive-minded J. P. Money Birmingham to the textile union in North Carolina. Mrs. Pauline Dobbs, of Birmingham, here for a housing legislation conference visited the NAACP meeting last Friday night. When the Rev. Robert Wilson of Columbia, S. C. delivered his speech last Thursday night (June 26) once newspaperman at the press table claims that it was the third time he had heard the speaker deliver the same speech. CIO's Phil Murray in Dr. Ralph Mark Gilbert's introduction was dubbed "The hope of liberal people and the despair of all the reactionary people." **Elk's J. Finley Wilson**

introduced, make a rousing off-pro-

gram speech. **Tues. 7-1-47**
This was a great occasion for me. Sunday Not that President Truman, Mrs. Roosevelt, Senator Morse and Walter White spoke. It paved the way for me to attend the glorious event with some of my boyhood friends who have overcome the

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TRUMAN DECLARES TURNING POINT WON IN EQUALITY FIGHT

Freedom for All Americans Is
Guaranteed, He Tells 10,000
at the Lincoln Memorial

NEW ACTION IS PROJECTED
at the Lincoln Memorial
Mon. 6/30/47

He Calls for End of Barriers
Still Up—Sees Government
as Defender of Rights

The text of the President's
address is on Page 3.

By GEORGE STREATOR
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 29—President Truman declared today that the nation has reached the turning point in the long history of its efforts to guarantee freedom and equality to all Americans.

"And when I say all Americans, I mean all Americans," he said.

The President was addressing the closing meeting of the annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. More than 10,000 persons gathered at the Lincoln Memorial to pay homage to the Great Emancipator, and to hear, besides Mr. Truman, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon and Walter F. White, executive secretary of the association.

6/30/47
New Concepts in View

President Truman, declaring that he wanted to talk briefly about civil rights and human freedoms, said that civil rights laws enacted in the early years of our Republic were precious to us and were written "to protect the citizen against any possible tyrannical act by the government in this country."

The nation must go beyond this point, since there is a need for new concepts of civil rights to safeguard our heritage, the Chief Ex-

ecutive asserted. Today the extension of civil rights means, he said, "not the protection of the people by the government," which must become "a friendly vigilant defender of the rights and equalities of all Americans."

The only limit to an American's achievement should be his ability, limited only by his responsibility to his fellow countrymen, the President continued. He said that the last remnants of barriers which stand between millions of our citizens "and their birthright" must be removed, "since there is no justifiable reason for discrimination because of ancestry, or religion, or race or color."

Mr. Truman said that every man has a right to a decent home, the right to an education, the right to adequate medical care, a right to a worthwhile job, the right to an equal share in the making of public decisions through the ballot and the right to a fair trial in a fair court. He declared that to these principles "I pledge my full and continued support."

The President agreed that many of our citizens still suffered the indignity of insult, the harrowing fear of intimidation and the threat of physical injury and mob violence since the prejudice and intolerance in which these things are rooted still exist. He said that the nation could not wait "another decade or another generation to remedy these evils."

"Since our case for democracy before the world should be as strong as we can make it, it should rest on 'practical evidence that we have been able to put our own house in order,'" he maintained. "We can no longer afford the luxury of a leisurely attack upon prejudice and discrimination," he said.

Although there is much that state and local government can do in providing positive safeguards for civil rights, he observed that we can no longer "await the growth of a will to action in the slowest state or the most backward community." Our national Government must show the way, the President said, a statement which brought considerable applause.

If in the past the nation has met challenges to its safety with the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Bill of Rights and, later the Emancipation Proclamation, Mr. Truman said that today the same faith was being put in the United Nations Commission on Human Rights which is

now preparing an International Bill of Human Rights.

For Dignity of Individual

In addition to Senator Morse, Mrs. Roosevelt and Mr. White, the program included the Rev. Stephen G. Spottwood of Washington, Carol Brice, singer, who was accompanied by the United States Marine Band under the direction of Maj. W. F. Santelmann, and the Rev. Paul Hanley Furfey of the Catholic University of Washington.

Senator Morse said it was fitting that the audience was gathered at a great national shrine of human beings who recognize no distinctions in our democracy because of race, color, sex, creed or class. He said that President Lincoln saw "democracy as Christianity in practice."

Bigotry and democracy cannot be reconciled, and lynch law repudiates the Constitution, Mr. Morse declared. He asked for men in government who did more than pay lip service to democracy, and stressed the need to put the dignity of the individual above the

Mrs. Roosevelt, whose appearance brought forth a wave of applause, was described by Mr. White, who introduced her, as one "who after thirteen years as the First Lady of the Land is now the First Lady of the World."

Mrs. Roosevelt said that she came with a prayer in her heart, longing for a formula for world accord. She reported that a meeting of the U. N. Commission on Human Rights opened on a note about which there was no discord—namely, that "all men are created equal."

We are now under the eyes of the whole world, which sees us as a nation built upon the contributions of many peoples, she went on. She said that she was saddened by "the blot of lynching on our land," which weakens "the confidence that the rest of the world has in what we offer, since we have a great deal to offer."

A Founder Is Honored

Mr. White paid homage to the memory of William English Walling, a white Southerner, who witnessed in 1909 a race riot in Springfield, Ill., the old home of President Lincoln, and who later wrote with telling effect the story that led to the organization of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Since that day, he said, the association has carried to the Supreme Court twenty-four cases involving fundamental human rights, winning twenty-two. As a result, he related, "no man in this coun-

try can legally be denied the right to vote in a primary election, to secure education in a tax-supported school, to ride first-class travel in return for a first-class fare, or be denied, because of color, the right to work."

"The NAACP operates on the proved principle that a nation cannot be half-free, half-slave," Mr. White said. "We know that throughout history, bigots have grown powerful by first attacking the most vulnerable minority in a nation, and then proceeding to attack others until liberty was destroyed for everybody, including the bigots."

Declaring that the NAACP is a voluntary organization, Mr. White reaffirmed the position of the board, set forth yesterday, that no political party ever had or would be permitted to influence organization policy.

President Truman's address yesterday to the conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as recorded and transcribed by THE NEW YORK TIMES, was as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Roosevelt, Senator Morse, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

I am happy to be present at the closing session of the thirty-eighth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The occasion of meeting with you here at the Lincoln Memorial affords me the opportunity to congratulate the Association upon its effective work for the improvement of our democratic processes.

I should like to talk to you briefly about civil rights and human freedom. It is my deep conviction that we have reached a turning point in the long history of our country's efforts to guarantee freedom and equality to all our citizens. Recent events in the United States and abroad have made us realize that it is more important today than ever before to insure that all Americans enjoy these rights.

When I say all Americans—I mean all Americans.

The civil right laws written in the early years of our Republic, and the traditions which have been built upon them, are precious to us. Those laws were drawn up with the memory still fresh in men's minds of the tyranny of an absentee government. They were written to protect the citizens against any possible tyrannical act by the new government in this country.

But we cannot be content with a civil liberties program which emphasizes only the need of protection against the possibility of tyranny by the Government.

We cannot stop there.

Wider Civil Rights Asked

We must keep moving forward, with new concepts of civil rights to safeguard our heritage. The

extension of civil rights today means not protection of the people against the Government, but protection of the people by the Government.

We must make the Federal Government a friendly, vigilant defender of the rights and equalities of all Americans. And again I mean all Americans.

As Americans, we believe that every man should be free to live his life as he wishes. He should be limited only by his responsibility to his fellow countrymen. If this freedom is to be more than a dream, each man must be guaranteed equality of opportunity. The only limit to an American's achievement should be his ability, his industry and his character. These rewards for his effort should be determined only by these truly relevant qualities.

Our immediate task is to remove the last remnants of the barriers which stand between millions of our citizens and their birthright. There is no justifiable reason for discrimination because of ancestry, or religion, or race, or color.

We must not tolerate such limitations on the freedom of any of our people and on their enjoyment of basic rights which every citizen in a truly democratic society must possess.

Every man should have the right to a decent home, the right to an education, the right to adequate medical care, the right to a worthwhile job, the right to an equal share in making the public decisions through the ballot, and the right to a fair trial in a fair court.

We must insure that these rights—on equal terms—are enjoyed by every citizen.

Support of Principles Pledged

To these principles I pledge my full and continued support.

Many of our people still suffer the indignity of insult, the harrowing fear of intimidation, and, I regret to say, the threat of physical injury and mob violence. The prejudice and intolerance in which these evils are rooted still exist. The conscience of our nation, and the legal machinery which enforces it, have not yet secured to each citizen full freedom from fear.

We cannot wait another decade or another generation to remedy these evils. We must work, as never before, to cure them now. The aftermath of war and the desire to keep faith with our nation's historic principles makes the need a pressing one.

The support of desperate populations of battle-ravaged countries must be won for this free way of life. We must have them as allies in our continuing struggle for the peaceful solution of the world's problems. Freedom is not an easy lesson to teach, nor an easy cause to sell, to peoples beset by every kind of privation. They may surrender to the false security offered so temptingly by totalitarian regimes unless we

can prove the superiority of democracy. Our case for democracy should be as strong as we can make it. It should rest on practical evidence that we have been able to put our own house in order. For these compelling reasons, administrative machineries must be improved and expanded. Federal laws and rights wherever it lies within our power. For example, I have urged the Congress to pass legislation to extend basic civil rights vigorous action to bring us closer to our ideal of freedom. We must share our ideals of freedom with the people of the world. We must reach the goal. When past difficulties faced our nation, is past difficulties we met the challenge with in- longer, await the growth of a will to act in the slowest state of

the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Bill of Rights and the Emancipation Proclamation. Today our representatives, and those of other liberty-loving countries on the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, are preparing an International Bill of Rights. We can be confident that it will be a great landmark in man's long search for freedom since its members consist of such distinguished citizens of the world as Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt *man. 6/30*

With these noble charters to guide us, and with faith in our hearts, we shall make our land a happier home for our people, a symbol of hope for all men, and a rock of security in a troubled world. *man. 6/30*

Abraham Lincoln understood so well the ideal which you and I seek today. As this conference closes we would do well to keep in mind his words, when he said, "At shall please the Divine Being who determines the destinies of nations, we shall remain a united people, and we will, humbly seeking Divine Guidance, make their prolonged national existence a source of new benefits to themselves and their successors, and to all classes and conditions of mankind."

COMMUNISM AND FASCISM

Chicago Defender

While President Truman has alerted the nation to the dangers of Communism, the new Congressional report, "Fascism in Action," which was released last week may help to spotlight the vicious work of the extremists on the right. The double-dealing and disruptive tactics of the Communists have been publicized far more widely than the insidious machinations of the fascists. The latter have been able to screen their activities by yelling "Red" at those who would expose them.

The twin evils of Communism and Fascism which threaten our society today cannot be routed merely by name-calling on the one hand or witch-hunting on the other. The so-called America Firsters and the Russia Firsters represent extreme and violent points of view, both of which clash fundamentally with our conception of democracy. They can be fought successfully only by the aggressive practice of the principles expressed in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. The idealism which inspired the founding fathers of our republic must be made to live again and become a vitalizing force in our daily lives.

The totalitarian characteristics of Communism and Fascism are repugnant to freedom loving Americans. The

racist theories of the fascists and the Communists' contempt for individual liberty and free expression will never be countenanced by the majority of American people once they are fully aware of the peril they hold for our democratic form of government. It is rightfully the job of the federal government to alert the citizenry to these perils. It is a mistake, however, to resort to totalitarian methods in our fight against these isms for then the remedy becomes as fatal as the disease.

Negro Americans who are denied full citizenship want to see our constitutional democracy work. They want the noble words of our Declaration of Independence to become meaningful. Nothing Karl Marx nor any other philosopher ever wrote approaches the eloquence of these lines: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." *Sat. 8-30-47*

Our progress toward full citizenship is being thwarted today by organized bigotry in the North and throughout the Southland. Our right to vote is challenged in many quarters, our homes are unprotected, and our lives are often threatened by lynchings who

have no fear of the law. These practices cannot be squared with the principles we preach and for which we sacrifice our sons in time of national peril.

President Truman was mindful of these facts when he pledged the delegates of the NAACP in Washington that his administration would take an aggressive stand against racial discrimination in America. He declared that the time for the "leisurely fight" against racism had passed. The race issue is without doubt the great American dilemma. Once our national leadership recognizes and acts upon the facts, there will be a new birth of freedom in our country. More than this, our democracy will be strengthened to such a degree that neither Communism nor Fascism could possibly become a threat to our national security.



Associated Press Wirephoto.
THE REV. K. L. PATTON
No Caucasians for him.

Minister Who Quit White Race Is Welcomed By N.A.A.C.P.

Louisville, Ky.

Chicago, Sept. 15 (U.P.)—A Unitarian minister who renounced the white race so he could fight discrimination more effectively was welcomed today as a member of the colored race by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Kenneth L. Patton, 36, blond, slightly built minister of the Unitarian Church at Madison, Wis., was greeted at the Chicago office of the N.A.A.C.P. by Roy Wilkins, New York, assistant secretary of the national organization, and Henry W. McGee, Negro, president of the Chicago chapter.

"We are happy to welcome Mr. Patton's action because we feel that it will focus attention on a

problem to which we believe it is high time white Americans give some serious consideration," McGee said. *Aug. 9-16-47* Patton announced in a sermon last week that he was turning his back on the white race. He said he got the idea from Sinclair Lewis' novel, "Kingsblood Royal."

In the book Neil Kingsblood, a young Minnesota banker, discovered he had a small percentage of Negro blood. Disgusted at the growing movement against Negroes in his home town, Kingsblood revealed he was part Negro.

Patton came to Chicago today to attend a meeting of the Unitarian Society.

BAPTIST CONVENTION DONATES

\$500 TO NAACP

September 19, 1947

Press Service of the National Association for the A.A.C.P.
Kansas City, Mo., Sep 16th--The National Baptist Convention, meeting last week in Kansas City for its sixty-seventh annual session, approved a donation of \$500 to the NAACP, which was accepted by Reverend Walter P. Offutt, NAACP church secretary. This donation evidenced the determination of the Baptist Convention to cooperate with the NAACP in its efforts to eliminate every kind of racial discrimination in the United States. It is hoped by Reverend Offutt that many other church groups will follow the lead of the Baptists in supporting the NAACP's program. *New York, N.Y.*

PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT ADDRESS NAACP IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held its annual meeting in Washington, D. C., during the last week. *St. Louis, Mo. Argus*

These annual conferences have furnished occasion for the re-affirmation of the doctrine of civil rights and a statement of a new strategy for the attainment of these goals. *Fri. 7-4-47*

The closing meeting for this year brought to the platform the Honorable Harry S. Truman, President of the United States and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who needs no introduction to the people of the United States.

Mrs. Roosevelt is, perhaps, today the most distinguished speaker for American democracy in the nation. While always discreet and restrained, she nevertheless, follows the lead of her own intellect and gives expression to her own convictions.

Mrs. Roosevelt asserted: "that the United States must rid its land of the blot of lynching to make democracy work—the United Nations Commission on Human Rights is committed to the principle that all men are brothers, and that it is up to the United States to help build a world in which all men can live as brothers."

The President has never seemed more at ease and assured of himself than on this occasion. Here, as on other occasions, he gave evidence of his full devotion to the high principles of our government and deep appreciation for democratic citizenship.

Standing in the shadow of Lincoln Memorial, facing a magnificent audience of fellow-Americans, the President proclaimed: "Every man should have a right to a decent home, the right to an education, the right to adequate health care, the right to a worthwhile job, a right to an adequate share in the making of public decisions through the ballot, and the right to a fair trial in a fair court."

Continuing, the President said: "If democracy is to win over totalitarianism in war-ravished nations, it must put its own house in order by strengthening its laws on civil rights. *Fri. 7-4-47*

"While there is much that state and local governments might do, the nation cannot any longer await the growth of a will to action in the slowest state or the most backward community."

"Many of our people still suffer the indignity of insult, the harrowing fear of intimidation. I regret to say the threat of physical injury and mob violence, prejudice and intolerance, in which these evils are rooted, still exist. The conscience of the nation and the legal machinery which enforces it, have yet not secured to each citizen full freedom from fear. *32 NAACP*

"The full support of desperate populations, in battle ravaged countries, must be won to the free way of life, since they are essential in our continuing struggle for a peaceful solution of the world's problems."

"Freedom is not an easy lesson to teach, nor an easy lesson to sell to people beset by every kind of privation. They may surrender to the false security offered so temptingly by totalitarian regimes unless we can prove the superiority of democracy. *Fri. 7-4-47*

"Our case for democracy should be as strong as we can

make it. It should rest upon practical evidence that we have been able to put our own house in order."

WHAT A CHALLENGE, MR. TRUMAN!

St. Louis Argus *St. Louis, Mo.*
President Harry S. Truman, in a public, prepared speech before a large audience at Washington recently, laid down a mighty challenge to this nation to change its ways now, when he uttered the following words:

"While there is much that state and local governments might do, the nation cannot ANY LONGER AWAIT the growth of a will to action in the slowest or the most backward community."

In making the above statements, Mr. Truman did so with earnestness which indicated that he had the feeling that injustices to citizens, under the cloak of STATES rights, have already gone on too long and NOW is the time for the government to step in and act.

To this thought, we agree with you, Mr. President, one hundred per cent. In fact we think the challenge here suggested, comes back to Mr. Truman because he is the head of the nation. And while it is true that the writer as well as the great mass of people thought the civilized world, have faith in the PRESIDENT'S sincerity, we nevertheless, call upon him (the President) to implement his words with action. Therefore, we here and now call upon the President of the United States to strike the blow. We claim that Washington, the CAPITAL of this nation, is the place where the first real blow should be struck. It is the seat of the government. *Fri. 7-11-47*

Let President Harry S. Truman remove the insults which are being daily imposed upon loyal citizens right under the very dome of the CAPITOL of the nation by issuing an executive order abolishing segregation because of race or color in all of the government's departments. To do this, the President does not have to wait upon the action of any state. The machinery of the government is in his hands.

Of course, there will be those who will say, "It can't be done in that way." In all forward movements, there have been those "doubting Thomases." But despite the doubters, the hypocrites, the stand-patters, the back-biters and their ilk, God has, in crises like these in which we are living, always brought to the front, that man who has the courage to do and dares to do the thing which meets the needs of the times.

Truman's words were true. His words were prophetic. Let him answer the call. *Fri. 7-11-47*

Truman: End to Bias Can't Wait

WASHINGTON
President Truman spoke at Lincoln Memorial yesterday to the 38th annual conference of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Sen. Wayne Morse (R., Ore.) also spoke. A partial text of the President's speech follows:

... It is my deep conviction that we have reached a turning

point in the long history of our country's efforts to guarantee freedom and equality to all our citizens. Recent events in the United States and abroad have made us realize that it is more important today than ever before to insure that all Americans enjoy these rights. *New York, N.Y.*

And when I say all Americans—I mean all Americans.

As Americans, we believe that every man should be free to live his

life as he wishes. He should be limited only by his responsibility to his fellow countrymen. *Mon. 6-30-47*
Our immediate task is to remove the last remnants of the barriers which stand between millions of our citizens and their birthright. There is no justifiable reason for discrimination because of ancestry, or religion, or race, or color...
Every man should have the right to a decent home, the right to an education, the right to adequate

that we have been able to put our solutions member branches to commence immediate, vigorous action in their various state legislatures demanding the early passage of effective state rent control legislation. Earlier addressed by Leon Henderson, former chief of OPA, the Association rallied its members to resist what has been termed an artificially created "buyer's market" in housing. State Organizations were urged to form tenants' leagues as a means of resisting the 15 percent rent boost permissible under present law. *Tues. 7-1-47*
In a far reaching statement of policy, accepted in its initial form by the conference this morning, the national body pledged itself to the cause of democracy. The over-all policy statement extends the activity of the organization far beyond the limits to be found in its present title.
Including in their policy statement for the coming year an endorsement of the pending Wagner-Ellender-Taft Housing bill, the Re-

Truman's Veto Sought By NAACP

Atlanta Daily World
WASHINGTON, D. C. Call—on President Truman to veto the recently passed rent increase bill, the NAACP June 28 took a positive stand on rent control and housing legislation. *Tues. 7-1-47*
Including in their policy statement for the coming year an endorsement of the pending Wagner-Ellender-Taft Housing bill, the Re-

Lighting made and deter-

Harry Truman's no fool

Los Angeles, Calif. Tribune

Slowly, but surely, Harry S. Truman is emerging from the mist of the commonplace, which has veiled him from of an America grown accustomed to a certain dazzling brilliance.

Last Sunday's speech before the 38th convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People proved this. Other positions taken with unexpected sturdiness and courage by this prosaic little ex-tie salesman whose very ordinary background, whose comic strip characteristics, whose small-town, middle-class way of life had given him an underside rating before the world's eyes, have indicated this. SAT. 7-5-47

It was to have been expected that 12 years of bedazzlement by the jewel-like radiance of a Franklin D. Roosevelt would end in contempt for the ordinary virtues. This is the day of the razzle-dazzle player, the star, the broken field runner. The man who carries the ball by stubborn line-bucking may get there in the end, but the achievement is diminished by the crowd's lust for thrills.

Gradually Harry S. Truman is returning America to the idea that it need not be led by genius alone. What Harry Truman will succeed in doing, if he does this, is to convince America that it can successfully lead itself out of the difficulties which confuse and confound it. For an average man, an ordinary man, is the composite of America itself, a projection of America, not brilliance, but hard-work with the infinite capacity of genius for taking pains; not aristocratic, but sturdy good health; not ideology, but intelligence, conscience and sincerity.

Harry Truman has confused us all, not alone by being an ordinary man, but by being an honest one. He has acted, it begins to appear, solely at the dictates of his conscience.

This is not to say that he has symbolized that rugged individualist, the Missouri mule. We give him credit for having attended to the evidence and listened to counsel. But the decisions seem to have been Harry Truman's, based on his conception of right and wrong, not, and this is our point, on party line, ideology, program, nor politics. SAT. 7-5-47

Take Sunday's speech before the NAACP's audience, for instance. Franklin D. Roosevelt wouldn't have made it, nor Stalin, nor Churchill, nor Henry Wallace.

For it contained none of the drawing room courtesies Franklin D. Roosevelt would have paid his friends and supporters below the Mason-Dixon line; none of the obeisances either of the other men would have paid ideology, class or program.

Harry Truman addressed himself to the conscience of each American listening to him, without regard to his purse, his blood, his beliefs, his allegiances, standing on the common ground of human

NAACP

rights, of justice, decency and fairness which are not divisible, not conditional, not dependent on "temporarily expedient combinations of allied interests."

MR. PRESIDENT

The Christian Index

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S speech against racism as presented before the 38th National Convention of the N. A. A. C. P. is being hailed as one of the most forthright messages to come from a president along these lines. He forsook the paths of eloquent evasiveness which presidents, and politicians, so frequently tread—especially near crucial times of election. Mr. Truman not only pointed out the evils and injustices in our democracy but he promised federal action in eliminating these injustices. Jackson, Tenn.

"... We can no longer afford the luxury of a leisurely attack upon prejudice and discrimination," Mr. Truman said. "There is much that state and local governments can do in providing positive, safeguards for civil rights. But we cannot, any longer, await the growth of a will to action in the slowest state or the most backward community." Thurs. 7-17-47

One columnist states that Mr. Truman revised his address when he read the preview of Walter White's speech of introduction. Mister White's introductory speech was a masterfully written address in itself. Mr. Truman did well as a president to prepare and deliver a message which went beyond that of an expert and professional like Mr. White in the field of race relations.

Mr. Truman not only gave encouraging words but gave promise of action—now! The president has a fairly good record of being a "doer" of the word as well as a "sayer" of the word. That is more than some of his erstwhile political opponents can acclaim for themselves.

The mere words of a President, nor of anyone else can eliminate prejudice, segregation and violence from the American scene. We hope that Mr. Truman voiced the sentiment of Mr. Average American. We refuse to believe that his address was a deceiving lip service "to disillusion a harrassed, persecuted group of his fellow countrymen in order to be assured of their votes in the next election." Thurs. 7-17-47

Mr. Truman's message may have been more than a mere speech. It may serve as a "declaration of war" by the American people themselves to relentlessly uproot and blot out race prejudice, discrimination and injustice as practiced in America. We say, "America has never lost a war." Let us win this war against prejudice and race hate in America. Mr. Truman, this

News Service Smears NAACP, Won't Retract

The Associated Press as late as yesterday couldn't see its way clear to correct a smear statement made June 16, against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The statement came during the recent controversy over Henry Wallace speaking at the Watergate in Washington, D. C.

Representative Alvin E. O'Konski (R-Wis.) had led the fight of the Anti-Communist Association to get a court injunction barring Wallace's appearance. The AP item on it named the NAACP, along with the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion as "supporting the anti-Communist" plea for the injunction. It appeared in many papers.

Immediately, letters and telegrams began besieging the NAACP's New York headquarters protesting the groups' association with the Anti-Communist. Roy Wilkins of NAACP then wired Kent Cooper, AP head, and asked for a correction. He was informed that one had gone out the same night the original story ran. Instead of a flat statement, the late flash merely said that Wendell L. McCon-

That was the inspiration of the N.A.A.C.P., and, whether right or wrong, its zeal has never flagged. In fact, to an onlooker its zeal has sometimes seemed to be so excessive as to be self-defeating. But no one who reflects for a moment upon the slights and injustices that are the sad routine of the lives of most Negroes can fail to see why the N.A.A.C.P.'s resentment is deep. All of these facts make noteworthy, we think, a letter in The Point of View today. It is from the Louisville branch of the N.A.A.C.P. It

This is just a good sample of freedom of the press—as practiced by AP.

In fact, Wilkins informed the AP head, NAACP attorneys Leon Ransom and Charles Houston had agreed to support Wallace in court in behalf of the NAACP. Mon. 7-14-47

For a generation the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been a militant champion of the Negro against the wrongs put upon him by a predominantly white society. Its organization was inspired in 1909 by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, a Negro who challenged the teachings of Booker T. Washington. The Tuskegee leader's advice to his fellows had been to accept the position in which they found themselves, ask nothing which was not willingly granted to them, work hard and win what economic independence they could. "The wisest of my race," he said, "understand that the agitation of questions of social equality is the extreme folly." Dr. Du Bois emphatically rejected this view. He demanded full social and political equality for the Negro. Sun. 7-12-47

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A Valuable Document In Race Relations

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concerns an incident on a Walnut Street bus in which a Negro figured outrageously, but it is no apology for him. The conditions of life which might be said to have warped the spirit capable of this surly outburst among white folk are not mentioned in condonation. Instead, the offending Negro is severely rebuked and all Negroes "who might be inclined to react bitterly to some slight misunderstandings that may arise through our dealings with other persons from day to day" are given a warning. This is that such behavior is a serious deterrent to the Negro's hope of betterment. *Sun. 1-12-47*

That, of course, is the plain truth. The letter is an interesting and, we think, valuable document in race relations.

Capital Spotlight

The Call CLOSING APPROPRIATE Kansas City, Mo.

The closing session of the 38th annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was appropriate in every respect. The program was eminently good. The speeches of Senator Wayne Morse, Republican, of Oregon, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, United States representative on the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, fitted the occasion nicely. And President Truman's emphasis upon civil rights in his forthright speech was all that was needed to climax a great occasion. *Fri. 7-11-47*



Louis T. Wright

It would be pleasant to say that the other public programs of the association were as good as the program at the Lincoln Memorial. Unfortunately that cannot be said. The other programs were ordinary. As a matter of fact there seemed to have been no specific subject embraced in any of them except the one which Percy Julian was presented the Spingarn medal and the last one in which civil rights was the keynote.

Washington abounds with many persons competent to enlighten any audience on current problems. But the speakers on the evening public programs seemed to have been selected at random and a program arranged around them.

DELIVERS PEP REPORT

For instance: On the first evening Dr. Louis T. Wright, eminent New York surgeon and chairman of the Board of Directors of the N.A.A.C.P., delivered the report of the board for the past year. Dr. Wright reasserted the association's traditional policy of non-partisanship in politics. But no sooner had Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., completed announcements, and the Rev. Stephen G. Spottswood, who presided, had introduced Leon Henderson, chairman of the executive committee of Americans for Democratic Action, than was Mr. Henderson making a political speech. *Fri. 7-11-47*

In the other two evening mass meetings, the same order of things prevailed. On the next night, Representative Helen Gahagen Douglas, Democrat, of California, made a political speech, in

LOUIS LAUTIER

NNPA STAFF WRITER

which she arrived at this fallacy from over simplification of a political proposition:

"For many long years, we have heard that it was impossible to pass anti-poll tax legislation, FEPC legislation and anti-lynching legislation in Congress because of the southern Democrats. Well, now we have a Republican Senate and a Republican House. This excuse, never valid, is now stripped of its miserable trappings."

On the following evening Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, addressed the public meeting. Of course, he damned the supporters of the Taft-Hartley labor control law.

Now, there is nothing specifically wrong in any of these things. But taken together they represent the same political philosophy and the same point of view toward labor relations.

Inasmuch as branches of the association are continuously called upon to pass resolutions of indorsement and write letters of protest upon various problems that arise from time to time and come before the Congress or the executive branch of the government for action, it appears that it would have been much better for conflicting points of views on topics of moment to have been given to the delegates who gathered here.

QUESTION OF TRAINING

Fri. 7-11-47
There is the question of universal training. Colored people are divided in their thinking on this subject. Some are for it and some are against it. Why should not a ranking proponent and a ranking opponent of this subject have discussed it before the delegates?

The same observations may be made and the question asked with respect to labor relations, housing, federal aid to education, national health insurance and the other subjects upon which is a great division of opinion.

The difficulty lies in the organizational setup of the association. A small group believe themselves omniscient and restrict participation by the membership to a minimum. They pick the speakers to address the annual conference. They make decisions as to whether a pending bill shall be supported or opposed without any consultation of the membership.

SELECT CANDIDATES

There is also that anachronism by which three members of the association are elected to serve

on a committee of seven to select candidates to fill vacancies on the board of directors. The democratic practice would be for the membership, through their duly elected delegates, to elect the members of the board of directors. But, no, "mamma knows best." *Fri. 7-11-47*

These criticisms of the association are not intended to imply that the association has not done a good job. As Mr. White pointed out in his remarks just before President Truman went on the air last Sunday, the association has made a remarkable contribution to the advancement of colored people in the 38 years of its existence. But it is believed that it can become more democratic, broaden its program to include problems of all minority groups, and do a greater job.

Magazine Retracts Attack on NAACP

Afro-American 7-12-47
NEW YORK—Newsweek magazine has promised to correct its statement that "Communists have . . . begun to move into the old-line NAACP," Walter White, executive secretary, informed the AFRO this week.

In its June 2 edition, the magazine had said that Communists had made little progress in certain colored organizations which it labeled as Communist and, therefore, was seeking new territory.

In his telegram to the AFRO, Mr. White admitted that Communists had tried in a few instances to influence NAACP branches, but added that the boards of directors had acted against them as they had against representatives of other political parties. *7-12-47*

NAACP Board Sends Greetings to Dunjee

Oklahoma City, Okla.
Editor Roscoe Dunjee, a member of the national board of directors of the NAACP, and president of the Oklahoma Conference, unable to attend the Washington NAACP conference on account of illness, was Saturday in receipt of a telegram from Walter White, veteran executive secretary of the organization, which reads as follows:

"Board of Directors instructed me to send you its warmest wishes for a speedy recovery and to tell you we miss you greatly at the conference." *Sat. 7-13-47*

NOW FOR THE DEEDS

Chicago 7-13-47
Probably the most surprising man in America is President Harry S. Truman. Now he has issued a pronunciamento for Negro rights. It exceeds in fervor and clarity probably anything ever uttered by his famous liberal predecessor in the White House, even though in most respects it has appeared that Mr. Truman has widely diverged from the left-of-center path. *NAACP*

Truman grasps a significant point when he says, "It is my deep conviction that we have reached a turning point in the long history of our country's efforts to guarantee freedom and equality to all persons." (Emphasis ours.) Here the President reveals the enormous pressures for Negro and ethnic minority rights that he has inherited from the war against fascism and racism. He knows the score since the end of World War II. The number of lynchings has mushroomed, the protests and the civil liberties cases have flowed into Washington like a flood. There is indeed a "turning point" in such affairs and the President has recognized this. *Sat. 7-12-47*

But what are we to believe? In general, reaction has come in since his accession to the presidency. Those forces now run rampant which could make the point turn backward. *Chicago 7-12-47*

Now the President speaks in the very tones of Lincoln himself. All over America the political problem of Truman, the problem of his relation to his party and to his future, has been much commented upon. Can one fail to be aware of these factors in evaluating his statement before the NAACP over the air? Let us believe rather that the President is sincere, that he genuinely wishes liberation and equality for the Negro people and that he has gone on record. He now stands committed to a course of action and progress on this question.

He can and must be held to this.

He must be pressured to do more about Negro rights than he did about the Taft-Hartley bill. Just as a vote was not sufficient in that case and as the President should have mobilized support in Congress to defeat the bill, so now a great statement without implementing deeds would be equally empty.

Mr. President, just as your predecessor issued Fair Employment Practice directives during the war against Southern railroads, so you can issue directives against lynching, against the poll tax, and against other social injustices. Action along these lines would give meaning to your great statement.

Otherwise it would be one more puff in the wind.

Negroes. Vote Court Battle Against State

Aubrey Williams Awaits Race Should Share In Benefits Of Democracy

Delegates to a statewide conference of Alabama Negro leaders voted unanimously yesterday to carry into the courts charges that the state discriminates against the Negro at the polls, in public schools and in public transportation.

The action came at a meeting of the Alabama branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The group of less than 100 will end a three-day conference today.

Delegates endorsed a plan outlined by State President Emory Jackson, editor of The Birmingham World, calling for united action in a campaign against the Boswell amendment and alleged racial discrimination in Alabama's schools and public transportation.

The Boswell amendment, ratified last November, requires prospective voters to be able to "understand and explain" the U. S. constitution, admittedly aimed at curbing the Negro vote.

Williams' View

Aubrey Williams of Montgomery, publisher of the Southern Farmer and former administrator of the NYA, told the conference he believed the Negro "in the South and everywhere is entitled to an equal share in the blessings of democracy."

Williams said racial segregation is "the root of all racial conflict and unrest."

He urged the conference, however, not to hold all white people in "contempt" for the injustices Negroes have suffered.

"All white people don't like things the way they are," he said. "The Boswell amendment was adopted by only a 6,000 majority, and some 85,000 white people, by voting against the amendment, voted for the Negroes' right to the ballot."

Jackson's proposal to combat the Boswell

amendment embodied five points:

A fund-raising campaign to finance a court test of the constitutionality of the amendment. Creation of a fulltime office to coordinate the anti-Boswell drive in each of Alabama's 67 counties. Asking the national NAACP office to supply legal counsel to assist an "interracial battery" of local attorney.

Plan New Parley

Calling a conference of Negro and white leaders within 30 days to develop further plans.

Institute a court test of Alabama's registration laws.

He assured his colleagues that a means of nullifying the Boswell amendment had been found, but told the Associated Press details of the "formula" would not be revealed until actual court tests had been started.

The conference also approved Jackson's suggestions that:

Four or five court suits be started to demand admission for Negroes at the University of Alabama and Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn).

An equally determined drive be launched to end "discrimination on railroad and bus lines."

'Operation Suffrage' Hits At Alabama Vote Barriers

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—"Operation Suffrage" was the theme of the statewide NAACP conference in the state capital last weekend, delegates from 29 local branches attending. Representatives came to Montgomery in a fighting mood, with their main slogan: "Batter Down the Boswell Amendment." This amendment, sponsored by the white supremacy section of the State Democratic Executive Committee, places unlimited power in registration boards to keep applicants off the voting lists.

In a keynote address at the opening session, Emory Jackson, an editor of the Birmingham World, retiring president, told delegates: "We must fight untiringly, unitedly and unrelenting for our right to vote . . . We can neither bluff nor beat it out, but we will have to battle all the way . . ."

Jackson's plan was adopted unanimously. So far no suits have been filed in court to test the constitutionality of the Boswell law, but suits are expected soon as one aspect of the NAACP campaign. Other suits will be filed to obtain educational rights for Negroes.

A BLUEPRINT offered by Mr. Jackson for a fight to break the Boswell Amendment, called for a state fund campaign for \$15,000, a full time director, fund committees in each of the 67 counties, a battery of interracial local lawyers working in cooperation with the NAACP national legal staff, an

Alabama NAACP To Map Fight On Vote Barrier

Chicago Defender

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—How to "Batter Down the Boswell Act," Alabama's Negro-vote-restricting device, will be the theme of the three-day meeting of the State Conference of NAACP Branches, Oct. 3-5.

Atty. Nesbit Elmore, Montgomery lawyer; Carey E. Haigler, director of the CIO in Alabama, Birmingham; Sam Douglass, Birmingham, AFL organizer and T. R. Eaton, of Birmingham, lawyer and president of the Cooperative Life and Hospital Insurance Co., have been invited to discuss "Operation Suffrage" at the Saturday, Oct. 4 session.

Teacher To Speak

Leslie Perry, of the NAACP's Washington bureau and Mrs. Ruby Jackson Gainer, teacher-leader in Alabama's equal salary fight, will address a mass meeting at 3 p.m., Sunday, Oct. 5 at the Baptist Church pastored by the Rev. A. W. Wilson.

The meeting is scheduled to open Friday morning, Oct. 3. Highlight of the meeting will be the presi-

dent's annual message in which he is expected to offer a blueprint for a statewide drive to raise \$10,000 with which to finance a test case on the constitutionality of the Boswell Act. Friday night the delegates from the 29 conference branches will attend the 'Bama State-Xavier game on Hornet Field.

Ask Home Fund

The Montgomery Branch headed by E. D. Nixon is serving as host to the conference.

Money to rebuild the dynamited \$5,000 home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Matthews will be raised by the Birmingham Branch of the NAACP. Mrs. Barbara V. Durr, president, announced yesterday.

This home, unoccupied, was the subject of two court suits, the latter resulting in a decision by Federal Judge Clarence Mullins declaring Birmingham's Jim Crow zoning laws unconstitutional, July 31. On Aug. 18, about 11 p.m., this home was blasted to bits by six sticks of explosives.

Warning notes with the cross-bone symbols of the Ku Klux Klan had been sent Matthews.

director of the NYA.

of all laws governing primaries amendment ineffective. "No suits involving the amendment has yet been filed so far as I know," Nixon said, "but it is possible some will be started in the near future."

NAACP Plans All-Out Attack
Against Boswell Amendment

Nixon said he did not know whether or not the Boswell amendment was one of the barriers to Negroes voting in the South, but said he hoped so. "I believe the same forces that backed the Boswell amendment would sponsor other measures of the same type. I don't think it is the last barrier, but I certainly hope so," he said.

An "all-out attack" on Alabama's Boswell amendment, admittedly designed to curb mass registration of Negro voters, will be launched by the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, a spokesman said yesterday.

The fight will be mapped out at a three-day statewide meeting of the Association opening here today. E. D. Nixon, president of the Montgomery NAACP branch, reported. Written into the state constitution following its ratification in last November's general election, the amendment requires voters to be able to "understand and explain" as well as read and write any section of the U. S. constitution. It was approved after a spirited campaign during which in strip South Carolina statutes

Formula Found
In announcing the meeting, the Montgomery NAACP president said Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP, had informed him that a "formula" for nullifying the Boswell amendment has been found. He said he had no information as to what Marshall's formula would be but said he felt certain that the issue would be taken into the courts and he hoped the formula would provide the "loophole" to make the

'Not All White People Want Discrimination,' Editor Says

10-16-47
MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP)—In a message for youth, given before the three-day State-wide NAACP conference which closed here Saturday, Aubrey Williams, editor of a Southern farm magazine, declared that "not all white people want discrimination."

The former New Dealer declared:

"There are many young white people in the South who want to change this thing. Don't forget that 85,000 people voted against the Boswell Amendment. They see it your way. You have many, many friends in this country." 10-16-47

(The Boswell Amendment is a measure approved by the State electorate last fall which was generally conceded as barring colored persons from registering.)

The 50 delegates endorsed a plan which would provide for a series of law suits aimed at eliminating discrimination in voting, public transportation and opportunities for higher education within the State. One of the chief plans voted upon was the calling upon religious, civic and labor groups of both races to join in a "soldiers of suffrage."

Vote By Negro Advertised Termed Force Montgomery, Ala. Against Hate

NAACP Proposed Bill To Bar Candidates Of Party Conventions

Mon. 10-6-47
"A ballot in the hands of the Negro in the South is a vote against the forces of hate and bigotry," Leslie Perry, Washington counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said here yesterday.

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He made this statement in an address at the closing session of a statewide conference of the Alabama branch of the NAACP.

Earlier, delegates to the conference had adopted overwhelmingly a proposal to go into court against Alabama's Boswell Amendment which was adopted to curb Negro voting, and also against alleged discrimination in education and public transportation. Mon. 10-6-47

State President Emory Jackson, of Birmingham, said a means of nullifying the Boswell Amendment, a law requiring prospective voters to be able to "understand and explain" the U. S. Constitution, had been found. He said the court tests would be initiated soon.

Cites Ruling

Perry reminded his colleagues that the United States Supreme Court had held that Negroes were entitled to vote in Democratic primaries.

"And so in 1946, for the first time since the Reconstruction Period, in Georgia, Negroes marched 100,000 strong to the

polls; in Texas, 150,000 strong," he said.

"In Mississippi," he continued, "not even force and violence could keep 3,000 Negroes, mostly veterans, from exercising the American right to cast a ballot."

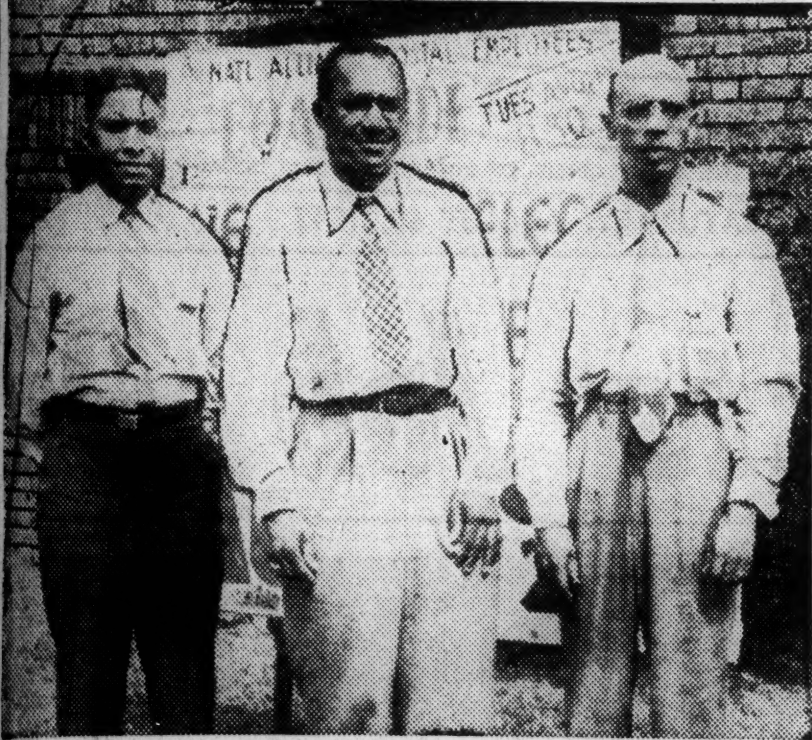
Back Folsom

"In all cases we voted wisely and well. In Alabama the Negro voter supported the candidate who was the most liberal of the lot—Gov. Jim Folsom."

"We voted against the Talmadges in Georgia, the Jesters in Texas and the Bilbos in Mississippi. Although we didn't succeed in voting them out of office, we served notice on all the world that a ballot in the hands of the Negro in the South is a vote against the forces of hate and bigotry."

Postal Alliance Honors

Chicago Defender
3 For Fight On Jim Crow
Chicago, Ill., Sat. 8-30-47



THE THREE MUSKETEERS—Cited by the Postal Alliance were (left to right) Joseph P. Bryant, Jr., of Cleveland; John L. LeFlore of Mobile, and Herman Marion Sweatt, of Houston.

CLEVELAND—"The Three Musketeers" in the fight against discrimination, in and out of the postal system, were rewarded here last week at the national convention of the National Postal Alliance.

Cited by the post office men for outstanding work and achievement against Jim Crow were Joseph P. Bryant, Jr., of this city; John L. LeFlore, of Mobile, Ala., correspondent of the Chicago Defender; and Herman Marion Sweatt, of Houston. *Sat. 8-30-47*

The Alliance voted Friday to carry to the United States Supreme court if necessary the defense of Bryant, a postal clerk who was refused restoration to his job by the U. S. Post Office Department despite the fact that he was cleared in a lower federal court where he was tried for an alleged overcharge of 74 cents on a parcel post package.

LeFlore, a carrier, led the fight in Mobile for Negro vote registration last year and was charged with violation of the Hatch Act and Civil Service laws by the Mobile county Board of Registrars. Undaunted, he continued his aid for Negro registration, and was later exonerated of the charges by investigators from Washington and

the Civil Service Commission. The Alliance honored him for that fight and for a long list of other achievements on behalf of justice for Negroes. *Sat. 8-30-47*

Sweatt, also a carrier, was heralded as the hero of the Texas fight he instigated for admission to the University of Texas Law School. His initial efforts were responsible, it is felt, for the Texas legislation granting \$3,500,000 for a Negro university, but the militant young postman continues his fight against segregation and for equal status on the campus of the white school, striking a heavy blow at Jim Crow school systems of the South.

Los Angeles Postmaster Tells Why He Appointed 4 Colored Supervisors

Afro-American

Michael D. Fanning, Eloquent Irishman, Baltimore, Md., Advises Others to Follow His Example

EDITOR'S NOTE: Excerpts from address by Michael D. Fanning, postmaster, Los Angeles, at the biennial convention of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, Cleveland, Aug. 27.

I am duly honored by the invitation issued me to address this 13th biennial convention of the Alliance. It is particularly pleasing to me because you are meeting in my old home town, to which my grandparent came from Ireland about 100 years ago, and where I have so many pleasant memories.

At the time I became postmaster in Los Angeles a little over two years ago, I had never spoken to a colored audience.

I did not come to Cleveland to talk generalities or indulge in platitudes. When I became postmaster and found that approximately one third of our employees in the Los Angeles Post Office were colored, I immediately saw and jumped at the opportunity to strike a blow for freedom and to do my small bit toward restoring justice.

Good Gauge to Over-All Picture

So let's talk about the post office. That is the thing with which you and I are the most familiar, and it seems to me that the whole pattern of race relationships throughout the country can be gauged in one or more post offices in the land.

I state unequivocally that I don't know of a post office in the United States, including our own, where there is not some degree of race discrimination. Our legislators in Washington have provided all the laws that are necessary to guarantee full freedom and race equality in the post office.

Whether or not such freedom and equality is obtained, however, will be decided by the human element in these post offices.

Let me describe the Los Angeles Post Office in this regard as I saw it when I came into it. There had been an appointment made of a colored superintendent and assistant superintendent to a sub-station in the heart of the colored district of Los Angeles. These men, Chris Scott and Alva Garrett respectively, had done a good job for years, and were running as fine a station as there was in the city. They had more than made good on their job.

3 Supervisors for 2,500 Workers

Out in Sawtelle at the Veterans Administration, one of our small stations with only seven employees, there was a superintendent

who had been appointed by the preceding postmaster, under great pressure by the various colored groups. Thus we had three colored supervisors in this post office, as compared with some 2,500 colored employees. I submit that any fair person would size this up as a very unjustifiable condition.

We had scores of supervisors in the Terminal Annex, which is our main working post office, supervising the activities of colored employees, but we did not have one colored supervisor in that building. Of 15 carrier foremen, all were white.

But this was only the beginning of it. There was a general feeling among white people—not shared by their colored co-workers—that the colored people were well taken care of because they had these three supervisors.

It was explained to me by well meaning people that colored should not be in charge over white people, and that to place them in charge would cause riots and fights and misunderstandings, to say the least.

Rejected 1st List, Appointed 4

About four months after I had taken office I was presented with a list of 12 men to be promoted to the ranks of supervisors, and I noted that there was not one colored person's name. I, therefore, rejected this list, made a careful search, and as a result, came up with four colored supervisors.

Three of these supervisors were put to work in charge over colored and white people in the Terminal Annex, and the fourth was put to work as a carrier foreman.

I think it was the latter appointment, that of the carrier foreman, which seemed to alarm people more than anything else, and I would like to say in tribute to that gentleman, Tom Smith, that never since his appointment has there been one rumor or breath of a criticism against his record, and never, for that matter, has there been any riot, fight, misunderstanding, or even charges laid, against any of the supervisors whom I have appointed.

His Reply to White Carriers

Perhaps it would be well to read a letter I wrote to one of the white carriers who complained about Mr. Smith's appointment:

"First of all, let me thank you for writing me as you did under date of March 28, and I congratulate you on bringing up the subject which I am afraid others

have simply discussed, without feeling that they should bring it out into the open, as you have done.

"We must always allow for differences in viewpoints, and as one white person to another, I would like to submit to you, and through you, to your fellow carriers, the situation as it appears to me.

"I suppose there are people who don't like colored people and who consider themselves superior to them because of a difference in pigmentation of skin. I know there are colored people who do not like white people, and for the same reason. There are others who do not like Chinese, Japanese or, for that matter, Jews, Irish and other races and nationalities.

This country, as originally conceived, was set up as a haven for the oppressed minorities of Europe, and it has continued as such until this very day. It is a sad and unfortunate commentary on all of us that whereas our own fathers came to this country to seek freedom from oppression, we are willing to turn around and oppress others, once we get established here.

We dare not do this openly, or publicly, because we know it violates the very constitution of the United States of America, and so those people go about it in an underhanded and sometimes a very illegal manner.

That is why I am glad you have brought the subject up as you did.

They Too Have Rights

"Getting down to this Post Office in particular, here are the facts: There are about 300 colored carriers. Until last week, no member of the colored race has been permitted to be a foreman over carriers. However, the colored workers have never protested at having white men as foremen, even though at times these white foremen may not have understood their problems.

There are 15 carrier foremen, of whom one is colored. He is a very fine man, who enlisted in the U.S. Army in the first war and rose to high rank serving in Europe. He is educated, cultured and refined.

"I would like to put it to you, and your fellow carriers who are white, whether you believe these 300 colored carriers are entitled to any form of protection, bearing in mind that these are men who were born in this country, and whose fathers were born in this country, many of whom have fought for this country.

Not Concerned With Whites

"In thinking over this problem and arriving at the decision that

there should be at least one colored carrier foreman, I will admit that I was not so much concerned with the feelings of the white carriers as I was with the feelings of those 300 carriers who have patiently accepted a secondary citizenship status, and who have gone uncomplainingly about their business.

Mr. Smith, the foreman, is one of many colored men who are entitled to promotion and recognition according to the Postal Laws and Regulations according to the Constitution of the United States, and according to the 1944 platforms of both the Republican and Democratic Parties, which supported the movement called 'Fair Employment Practice.'

"The most outstanding spokesman for race superiority was Adolf Hitler. He had his day in court, was found guilty and has paid the price. Unfortunately, he made millions of others pay the price with him.

I call on you and all white carriers and clerks and supervisors in this Post Office to adopt the beliefs of Jefferson, Lincoln, both Roosevelts and Harry S. Truman—and not only accept the foremanship of Thomas Smith, but co-operate with him and support him in every way possible. In doing this you will not only bring credit upon our race, but upon the country.

"Thanking you again for your letter, I am

MICHAEL D. FANNING,
Postmaster."

Easy to do Decent

Now I cite all this, not to pat myself on the back, but to show you and to show the postmasters of the nation how simple a matter it is to do the fair and the decent and the honest thing.

I know the pressures that a postmaster is put under—and they are terrific, but any postmaster who sincerely wants to do the fair thing by his colored employees has all the power that is necessary, and he has the backing of the Postmaster General, Robert E. Hannegan, and the President of the United States, a truly great liberal, Harry S. Truman!

In fact, I would like to say that probably that from which I drew the most strength and sustenance during my nervous period about these appointments, was the knowledge of the support of Postmaster General Hannegan and President Truman. I know that what I did has found favor with the Department, and I simply am at a loss to understand why more postmasters don't do the same thing.

A White Problem

This whole thing is a white problem. I know it's a white problem because I as a white man, I know it seems extremely unusual that we have 11 supervisors in this office who are colored, but remember this: none of them is yet in an executive capacity, other than the station superintendents, and there are 250 supervisors in

that office who are not colored.

I would like to go on to another phase of this situation now and discuss the white supervisors in our office, and I want to pay them a very full tribute. Many of them have come to me personally and have expressed their gratitude upon the standpoint that I have taken.

They told me that many times they had tried to ameliorate the conditions of the colored workers in the post office, but their efforts were frowned on, or were obliterated by someone above them. I don't know about that, but I know this, that all the supervisors in the Los Angeles Post Office learned very quickly that my attitude was this:

That we are all working for the United States Post Office; that there are certain rules, laws and regulations by which we must live and guide our business and our actions; and that I intended to see that those rules and regulations were lived up to, and that I was not going to be deterred from it by threats or by diversive action.

All Minorities Included

I feel that I have had, and continue to have, the support of the great majority of white supervisors in the Los Angeles Post Office in this policy, and I might say that it extends not only to colored persons, but to all minority groups—Japanese, Philippino, Mexican Jewish, and others.

Let me say to you, as Postmaster of the fourth largest post office in the United States, that I never make a move without counseling with your organization and with the other organizations of post office employees. You make my work easier, and you can make easier the work of any postmaster who will counsel with you and take your advice.

Sees Strength in Unity

Thirty-five colored railway mail clerks in 1908, running into and out of Houston, made history when they formed the Negro Railway Mail Clerks Organization, later to become the Postal Alliance. From 35, you have now grown to a group of over 10,000! I should like to see every colored postal employee in the country a member of your Alliance. The little bit that it would cost them per month would be more than offset by the strength you would achieve.

I want you Post Office employees to go back to your Post Offices and tell your postmaster what we are doing in Los Angeles. As one of your great leaders said, "Cast down your buckets where you are."

If he tells you that it's too difficult, or that the time is not ripe for it yet, or some such statement as that, you can give me as reference, and I will tell him how easy it is to bring about some degree of justice in his race relations and in so doing I can assure him of better sleep at night.

CORY, METHODIST MINISTER, Cleveland, will be headquarters for the first convention in four years of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, Aug. 18-22, it was announced last week by Ashby B. Carter, Chicago, president. Headed by a list of prominent speakers scheduled to appear before the body is George E. Johnson, dean of the Howard law school and former deputy administrator of the president's FEPC Committee.

No Grounds for Bias In Postal Service

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 8-30-47
—Michael D. Fanning

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

CLEVELAND, Ohio—"Any Postmaster who sincerely wants to do the fair thing by Negro employees has all the power that is necessary," Postmaster Michael D. Fanning, Los Angeles, Calif., told the National Alliance of Postal Employees in biennial session here last week. In the past two years he, himself, has appointed twelve Negro supervisors.

The aggressive Ohio-born Irishman received an achievement award from the Alliance for his outstanding fairness in promoting and appointing Negroes in the Los Angeles Post Office. He was hailed as the Nation's top exponent of democracy at work in the postal service.

APOLOGIZES FOR WHITES

Fanning apologized to the race for its ill-treatment by the whites. "I have a tremendously deep and sincere feeling that all of us white people owe to our darker brethren—not just a sense of equality under the law—but we owe an apology for the manner in which we and our fathers have treated you and your fathers for the past several generations."

Fanning told the postal workers to go back to their offices and tell their postmasters about what he had done, and he would be glad to show them how to completely integrate Negro workers without any race riots, fights or other disturbances.

Re-electing Ashby Carter of Chicago as president, the NAPE chose Kansas City, Mo., for its 1949 meeting. It rejected proposed constitutional changes which would have created two new offices, after a furious floor debate in an all-night session. It also put curbs on allegedly biased handling of news matter by S. F. Grigsby, editor of the magazine "The Postal Alliance."

At the opening session on Monday a brief tiff developed after George M. Johnson, Howard University Law School dean, attacked the Taft-Hartley Act, which he called a "menace to civil rights."

Treasurer Philip W. Holland reported that the NAPE had \$93,000 on hand, with \$63,000 of this in U. S. Government bonds. Two hundred and seventy-five delegates registered for the convention.

Note Improvements In Working Conditions Of Postal Employees

Atlanta Daily World
Thurs. 9-4-47
Atlanta, Ga.
CLEVELAND — (ANP) — An improvement in the working conditions of postal workers was noted here last week by Thomas P. Bomar, assistant district superintendent in charge of the Post Office department, during the annual convention of the National Alliance of Postal Employees and Women's auxiliary.

Bomar, now one of the highest-ranking Negro postal employees, decried the conditions of postal employees of today with yesterday. His office, established by the division of surface postal transport in keeping with the new concept of trade unionism, is maintained to handle personal problems for the purpose of carrying out the policy of the Post Office Department, that there shall be no discrimination in appointments, assignments, promotions or removals because of race, creed or color.

MINIATURE FEPC

"This position is now filled by a member of the Alliance and is a miniature FEPC within this bureau," Bomar said.

Thurs. 9-4-47
Pointing out that there has been much less discrimination in appointments, assignments, promotions and removals in the field service of the Second Assistant Postmaster General's bureau than in any other bureau of the federal government, recommendations from his office have been followed, "to the remotest detail," he said. Unless the efficiency record of a senior distributor is 'good' or above 'good', he does not automatically qualify for the position of clerw-in-charge.

May Use 'Red' Hunt To Fight Postal Union

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8-30-47
CLEVELAND — (ANP) — A possibility exists that charges of "communism" may be used to intimidate militant action of members of the National Alliance of Postal Employees.

Delegates to the annual convention here last week heard George M. Johnson, dean of Howard University's school of law, issue the warning in his keynote address on "The Present Crisis, A Challenge to Negro Federal Workers." Johnson served on the late President Roosevelt's FEPC.

Stressing the need for a strong federal employees organization, he cited the case of Joseph Bryant here, a postal worker who lost his job after 20 years of service. Bryant was found not guilty of the offense, which is being used as an excuse to deprive him of employment, Johnson said, urging alliance members to "stay with this case until it is adjusted satisfactorily, no matter how long it may take."

Johnson indirectly advised affiliation with a national labor organization as a means of adjusting cases like that of Joseph Bryant, but warned that "the alliance will be exposed to charges of communism." Such charges are to be expected in these hysterical times, he said, "by all liberal individuals and organizations who advocate effective change the status quo, though the action advocated is in conformity with established principles," he cau-

"The present loyalty investigations of federal employees may be abused," Johnson predicted. "There is the possibility that loyal employees will be charged as disloyal in an effort to dissuade them from the legitimate organizational activities. It is to be hoped that no member of the alliance will be frightened into abandoning his basic constitutional rights because of groundless charges of disloyalty."

"On this issue the alliance must join the national labor movement and help democracy save itself," he said. *Sat. 8-30-47*

A Million New Members

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Jan. 1-17-47
The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in its 38th annual report, recorded impressive gains over the past year just ended. Walter White, Executive Secretary, said: "One hundred eighty-four branches, sixty-four new youth chapter were chartered. The Association also set up in the national office a department of public relations, an educational department and made provisions for a church department."

In addition to these significant gains, it announces a forthcoming campaign for one million new members, to be conducted during the months of April-June, throughout forty-four states.

Although the work of the Association has increased almost one hundred fold since its organization 38 years ago, the membership fee continues at the unbelievably low rate of One Dollar per member. All of us, acquainted with the tremendous increase in the cost of living are rather seriously surprised that the Board of Directors did not see the wisdom of calling for a hike in the amount for membership dues. No business in America, organized 38 years ago, would even dream of clinging tenaciously to its original joining fees in the face of the enormous advances in everything conceivable commodity since that time. 1-17-47

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is the one central, unifying force for the Negro racial group. Without its services to the Negro, South and North alike, in the Army as well as in civilian life, the Negro would be at the very mercy of the lynch mob. He would be defenseless victim of race riots, segregation and discrimination Government. He would be shunted around in the courts, denied membership on juries and made peons in Southern plantations. The goal of a million members is reasonable and right. Let every American Negro, stop not at taking out a mere membership but give a substantial donation in order that the Association might carry on the fight which now, more than ever, confronts each of us.

New Board Members Elected By Group

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 1-16-47
NEW YORK.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at its annual meeting, January 6, looked to the new Congress with hope tempered with skepticism. Members of the Association, meeting for the thirty-eighth time, in the Wendell Wilkie Memorial Auditorium, called for Congressional action on a fifteen-point legislative program recommended by Walter White, executive secretary, and designed "to strengthen the democratic system" and spread its benefits to all citizens.

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel, outlined a legal program for 1947 which will include intensified court action against "discriminatory registration practices."

The legislative program recommended by Mr. White follows:

1. A Federal anti-lynching bill.
2. Adequate Federal Civil

Rights legislation.

3. A strong FEPC bill.
4. A bill to abolish the poll-tax.
5. A bill for federal aid to a low-cost housing program with proper safeguards for the rights of minorities.
6. A bill amending immigr-

tion laws to reestablish lapsed quotas and otherwise permit displaced persons in Europe to enter the United States.

7. A bill to include domestics and agricultural workers under the Social Security Act.
8. A bill to provide Federal aid to the states for education, with proper safeguards for the rights of minority groups in states having separate school systems.
9. A minimum wage bill for workers producing goods for interstate commerce.
10. A national health bill.
11. A bill to prohibit the segregation of passengers in interstate travel.
12. A civil rights bill for the District of Columbia.
13. Abolition of the Wood-Rankin Committee on Un-American Activities.
14. Amendment of the Senate rules to invoke cloture against filibustering by a majority, instead of a two-thirds vote.
15. Maintenance of rent controls.

NEW BOARD MEMBERS

Four new members elected to the NAACP board of directors for three year terms ending December 31, 1949, were: Eric Johnston and Philip Murray, both of Washington, D. C.; Dr. George D. Flemmings, of Fort Worth, Texas, and Dr. Nathan K. Christopher, of Cleveland, Ohio. Directors re-elected were: Dr. Louis T. Wright, New York City; Hon. Charles E. Toney, New York City; Theodore Spaulding, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mary White Ovington, New York City; Dr. O. Clay Maxwell, New York City; Allen F. Jackson, Hartford, Conn.; Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, New York City and the Hon. Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kans.

BIAS SEEN ON WANE BY MRS. ROOSEVELT

The Times
Young People in North and South Are Working for Equal

Rights, She Tells Meeting
New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said yesterday that the young people of the nation, both North and South, had started on their way to bring equal rights to everybody, regardless of race, creed or color.

Addressing the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the executive

board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at 20 West Fortieth Street, Mrs. Roosevelt said the children in her own family who live in Washington "are very much upset about segregation in the theatres and concert halls there."

She added that there was "a growing feeling among young people everywhere that citizenship must be the same for everybody and there must be no discrimination." The race problem, she held, must be attacked from many different angles. Praising the officers of the association who worked on all these phases, she said "I think we have started on our way to give equal rights to everyone."

Walter F. White, secretary of the association, reported for 1946 a membership of more than 535,000, with 184 new branches and sixty-four college chapters. He said all this "is evidence that the Negro and his friends are not going to take it lying down."

A telegram was sent to Senator Robert A. Taft asking a change in Senate rules "to limit debate against filibustering by majority instead of two-thirds vote." The association expects further filibustering in the Senate to prolong the controversy over the barring of Senator-elect Theodore G. Bilbo.

Legislative Program Offered

The association offered a legislative program "to expand and strengthen the American democratic system by distributing its benefits, rights and privileges." A minimum program would require the following, it was said:

A Federal anti-lynching bill, "adequate" Federal civil rights legislation, a Fair Employment Practice Committee with proper safeguards to protect all races, creeds and colors, the abolition of the poll-tax, legislation similar to the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill to assist low-cost housing, the restoring of "lapsed quotas" to make possible the admission of peoples from Europe, and a broader Social Security Act to provide for domestics and farmers.

Also, Federal provisions for education with proper safeguards for citizens in States having racially separate schools, a national health bill, a bill to prohibit the segregation of passengers by race or color in interstate travel, a civil rights bill for Washington, D. C., the abolition of the Wood-Rankin Committee on Un-American Activities, and a bill to support rent control for "another year or two."

The association announced that it would join labor organization in opposing legislation considered "unfavorable." Clarence M. Mitchell, labor secretary, said the textile industry "about to hire 30,000

new workers, is located, unfortunately, in states where job discrimination is rampant."

New members elected to the board included Dr. Nathan K. Christopher, Cleveland; Dr. George D. Flemmings, Fort Worth, Texas; Eric Johnson, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors Association of America, and Phillip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Lynching, Police Brutality And Insecurity Hit

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 4-10-47
Branches Reaffirm

Faith In Basic

Democratic Tenets

CHARLESTON, S. C. — An aggressive program on housing, labor legislation and civil rights was formulated by a Southern Regional Conference of NAACP branches 84,599 NAACP members in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee and Mississippi, met here last week at Avery Inst. The delegates also issued a statement on political action reaffirming their stand against political infiltration of NAACP branches.

The conference supported the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill as "vitality needed enabling legislation" and urged the sponsors to "include safe-guards which will insure the benefits to all, regardless of race, creed, color or origin." Citing the need for progressive labor legislation, the conference declared, "There must be a National Fair Employment Practices Law with adequate Senate Bill 984 as a step in the right direction. The Ball-Taft-Smith Bill and the Case Bill were attacked as anti-labor."

FEDERAL PROSECUTION

The conference said that "The crime of lynching must be eliminated in the U. S." and called upon Congress to prevent such atrocities by strengthening the Bill of Rights to permit federal agencies to prosecute fully those responsible for lynching and other forms of mob violence. The delegates reiterated their support of the NAACP's program which favors the abolition of

of the past 38 years of existence, namely, full integration and first class citizenship." The state-ment went on to say that the dele-gates did not favor communism or other dissident groups who may try through infiltration or

NAACP FOR DEMOCRACY
The statement on communism and first class citizenship. The state-ment went on to say that the dele-gates did not favor communism or other dissident groups who may try through infiltration or

means to hinder the Association from attaining its objectives.

The delegates heard Harry T. Moore, executive secretary of the Florida State Conference of Branches, report that the NAACP has grown in Florida from nine branches with a few hundred members in 1942 to sixty-six branches today with around 11,000 members. He said the Association in Florida is combating lynching and mob violence. T. W. Mangum, president of the North Carolina Conference of Branches, reported that the NAACP in North Carolina has grown from sixteen branches in 1942 to fifty-six branches with 14,174 members. The branches have done much to bring about better racial cooperation, Mr. Mangum declared.

James M. Hinton, president of the South Carolina Conference of Branches, reported there are forty-eight branches in the state with 10,262 members. As examples of the Association's work in South Carolina, he pointed to the Charleston equalization suit in behalf of teachers in 1944 and similar cases. The state conference now has a suit on file in court against the University of South Carolina to compel that school to admit Negroes as students or to establish a law school for Negroes.

Negroes' Patience Worn Thin, 900 Are Told Here

Some 900 negroes heard two militant addresses by officers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at a two-and-a-half hour mass meeting held at County hall yesterday afternoon. The session climaxed a two-day regional conference, attended by more than 220 delegates from six Southeastern states.

Thurgood Marshall, listed as special NAACP counsel, was the principal speaker. He said the patience of negroes throughout the world is "about worn out" and the "blacks are beginning to sit up and take notice". He launched quickly into his theme: discrimination and segregation.

Referring to Charleston's historic slave market, Marshall said, "I don't want to see the slave market... I don't want to be reminded of slavery... I'm not interested in my ancestors, I'm only interested in myself."

He listed a number of grievances of the NAACP which he said tended to subjugate the negroes and added that he "sometimes wonders" who won the War Between the States. "They don't want us to vote," Marshall said, "because when we do, we'll move right into the mayor's office and the old slave market will be the first thing to be torn down

CAMPAIGN GOALS ASSURED SAYS NAACP OFFICIAL

Press Service of the NAACP
New York, N.Y., Mar 27th--High enthusiasm among membership chairman from Region 2 assures success for the eastern NAACP branches in their drive to net 216,850 members, Gloster B. Current, director of branches, predicted today.

Current based his opinion on the spirit of a meeting of over 100 membership chairmen, representing 59 of the 217 branches in the region, conducted by Miss Lucille Black, membership secretary, which discussed plans and campaign techniques designed to enable branches to reach their 1947 quotas. The representatives participating included Magistrate Joseph Rainey, President, and Mrs. Elizabeth K. Young, executive secretary of the Philadelphia branch, whose goal is 20,000; Mr. George Gordon, President of the New England Conference, representing branches in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, whose combined goal is 17,350; Homer J. Tucker, Bridgeport, Conn.; the Rev. E. S. Hardge, President of the New Jersey State Conference of Branches, representing 31 branches, whose goal is 30,000.

Southern Drive Speeds Up

The southern drive gathered momentum this week, according to Daniel E. Byrd, coordinator of Region 5, which includes Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas. Mr. Byrd declared, "Southern branches have shown increased

activity and indications are the goal of 225,000 will be exceeded in the south." Meetings of membership chairmen are being held in Florida, South Carolina, Alabama and Arkansas.

I don't know of any reminder and greasy... show us as we really are". He objected to the radio characters Rochester and Amos and Andy. He objected to what he termed the policy of some newspapers to play up crime in negro sections; and the use of the small "n" when the word negro is used. Current also denounced bills now pending in congress to curb the powers of labor, saying that "when they put the bonds on labor, they shackle all of us".

Mentioning the suit now pending against the University of South Carolina to force that state institution to admit negroes to the law school, Marshall said the NAACP is "not interested in building a separate Jim Crow university, but in non-segregation". He mentioned that there are a number of negroes alleged their interest is the result of selfish motives.

Generally summing up his comments, Marshall said that "if any group has it, we want it; we have a right to it."

Gloster Current, listed as director of NAACP branches, declared the organization is not Communistic in spite of "what people say", but he added he wished to see no infringements on the liberties of Communists "because next it would be the NAACP".

Negroes, he said, are "tired of being monkeys in the movies appearing lazy, indolent, face black

and greasy... show us as we really are". He objected to the radio characters Rochester and Amos and Andy. He objected to what he termed the policy of some newspapers to play up crime in negro sections; and the use of the small "n" when the word negro is used. Current also denounced bills now pending in congress to curb the powers of labor, saying that "when they put the bonds on labor, they shackle all of us".

Jesse E. Beard, president of the Charleston branch of NAACP, presided at the orderly session and introduced the speakers.

White Students at Texas Organize NAACP Chapter

AUSTIN, TEX.

The recent refusal of the University of Texas to admit a Negro student to its law school has had at least one repercussion which segregation-conscious college officials hadn't counted on.

A group of white students has formed a campus chapter of the National Assn. for the Advance-

ment of Colored People—first on a white Southern campus—and set up a booth across from the University to recruit new members in the NAACP's current drive to double its national membership of 500,000.

The new Texas chapter will receive its charter next week, the national office of the NAACP announced in New York. The chapter already has held two inter-racial meetings with other NAACP

March 28, 1947

Calm \$500 Donor Takes Civic Unit Office by Surprise

NEW YORK—A tall, pretty young blonde entered the NAACP National Office and waited patiently while the switchboard operator answered several calls. Then she said, "I'd like to renew my membership." The operator called Pearl Cummings, a bookkeeping clerk who accepts memberships.

Miss Cummings asked her for her name and address. "Lucy Shepardson, New York City," was her reply. "I have a regular membership, and I'd like a life membership, please." She then opened her purse and took out five one-hundred-dollar bills. Miss Cummings asked her to wait for a receipt. "Oh, just mail it," said Miss Shepardson, and went on her way.

groups in Austin.

The NAACP hopes Texas U's rejection of the Negro law student, Herman Marion Sweatt, will boomerang in an even more fundamental way.

On May 12, a rehearing begins of Sweatt's suit to force the University to admit him. The case already has run through two Texas courts and the State has established an all-Negro law school in Houston—hoping thereby to comply with a previous Supreme Court ruling that a State could provide equivalent educational facilities for Negroes instead of admitting them to the white colleges. (The NAACP says no students have enrolled in the new school.)

In the rehearing, the NAACP, whose lawyers are prosecuting the case, will try to prove that the Negro law school is not "equivalent" to the facilities provided for white students at the University.

NAACP YOUTH COMMITTEE MEETS IN NEW YORK CITY

February 21, 1947

Press Service of the NAACP. 2-21-47.
New York, N.Y., Feb 20th--The National Planning and Advisory Committee elected at the last NAACP Youth Conference in New Orleans, La., last November met in New York the week-end of February 15th and 16th to implement recommendations and resolutions made at the conference.

New York, N.Y.
In addition to administrative changes which would give youth groups greater autonomy within the Association, the Committee went on record in favor of youth projects which would ensure passage of state FEPC's where none now exists, the enforcement or passage of state civil rights acts, the retention of rent controls and price ceilings, and the lowering of the legal voting age to eighteen.

The Committee, representing 25,000 youth members of the NAACP, accepted the goal in the 1947 Nationwide Membership Campaign of 100,000 members in the Association's drive to "Make It A Million."

Chairman of the meeting, was Reverend Robert Wilson, of Columbia, S.C. Mrs. Ruby Hurley, youth secretary, supervised the conference, which was greeted by Walter White, executive secretary of the Association and Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary, NAACP, and editor of the Crisis.

Among those present were: Herwald Price, New Orleans, La., vice-chairman; Gloria Rayford, Hampton Institute, secretary; James Herndon, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; John Rigby, Ala. A. & M. College, Normal, Ala.; Doris Dingle, Ardmore, Pa.; Bernard Jackson, Boston, Mass.; Daniel Neusom, Detroit, Mich.; Bernard Brown, St. Louis Chapter, Mo.; Millie Bown, Seattle, Wash.; Laskar Schwartz, Columbia University, New York City; Herbert Heywood, Columbia University, New York City; Iris Rittenberg, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; and John J. Matthews, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.

Negro Youth Chart Fighting Program

The New York Times, Jan. 11-23-47
By Wendell Addington

HOUSTON.—A fighting counter-attack will be the answer of the 20,000 young members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to reaction's brutal assaults. At the Ninth Annual Youth Conference of the NAACP, held here Nov. 5-9, the one hundred delegates hammered out a comprehensive program for Negro youth which will meet their pressing educational and economic needs while extending their civil liberties and safeguarding their special stake in

books," terming it an "attack on the economic security and democratic rights of youth."

The economic program also calls for ending discrimination in the application of the GI Bill of Rights, restoration of price control, continuance of rent control, passage of the Taft-Wagner-Ellender Housing Bill with provisions against discrimination, and passage of Fair Employment Practices legislation.

★

WITH their own civil rights under persistent attack, the delegates boldly struck at the chief danger to American democracy today—the House Un-American Committee—by demanding its unconditional and immediate abolition.

The real aims of the notorious Thomas-Rankin Committee, which recently attempted to smear the entire NAACP, were exposed by Roy Wilkins, editor of the Crisis, and other convention speakers. The young delegates also called for effective anti-lynching action, the passage of anti-polltax legislation, and the granting of the right to vote to eighteen-year-olds.

Pointing out that youth is the group most vitally concerned with the preservation of peace, the conference deplored the "attempts by groups in the U. S. to foster the illusion of the inevitability of a third world war."

Stating that "a U. S. peace policy is possible" if our foreign policy is motivated by an attitude of "friendship and cooperation toward other nations, while recognizing the right of each to determine its own destiny," the delegates called for a "strong United Nations based on the unity of the major powers," and stated their "fervent opposition to any militarization of our country and particularly to any plan for peacetime military conscription."

man Sweatt in his case against the University of Texas.

The educational program also called for full support to the new National Students Association; an increase in the subsistence allowance of student veterans; federal aid to education; and cleansing textbooks of white supremacy myths. 11-23-47

TO MEET the increasingly sharp economic problems of Negro and other youth, the establishment of a Federal Youth Security Agency was called for. The agency would provide, without discrimination, a vocational training program in schools and on-the-job together with job-placement action.

The conference voted to "place ourselves alongside the millions of Americans who have pledged to erase the infamous Taft-Hartley anti-labor law from the statute

November 14, 1947

Houston, Texas, Nov. 12th--The Ninth Annual Youth Conference of Youth Councils and College Chapters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was concluded in this city on Nov. 9th with 98 delegates representing 15 states and the District of Columbia designating St. Louis, Mo., as their next meeting place during the first week of November, 1948.

Press Service of the National Association

During the four day session, officers elected for the 1948 conference were Chairman, W. W. Law, Savannah, Ga.; Vice-Chairman, Jack Graham, University of Texas; Secretary, Gerald Valley, New Orleans, La.; and Assistant Secretary, Helen Cooper, Tuskegee, Ala. Members elected to the National Planning and Advisory Committee were, Region 1, John Rigby, Alabama A.&M. College and James Herndon, Morehouse College; Region 2, Kenneth Whitlock, Norfolk, Va; Region 3, Willa Moore, Darby, Pa. and Romaine Smith, also of Darby; Region 4, Bernard Brown, St. Louis, Mo; Daniel Neusom, River Rouge, Mich; Region 5 Vernel Fuller, Houston, Tex; and Millie Bown, Seattle.

for Advancement of Colored People

11-14-47
The general atmosphere of the conference remained serious throughout, with the youthful delegates concerning themselves with problems which are at the moment perplexing older and more seasoned heads. Resolutions were passed calling for restoration of price controls, passage of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill, an end to discrimination under the G.I. Bill of Rights, passage of FEPC. Anti-Lynching and Poll Tax Bills and abolishing the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It was also resolved that the true contributions of the Negro people be made available in our education system in American History courses.

Negro Group Will Battle Segregation

Columbia Record
Columbia, S.C.

The South Carolina conference of the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People will fight "to move all semblances of (racial) segregation wherever found existing," State President J. M. Hinton said today.

The NAACP, Hinton said in a letter to Editor John H. McCray of the Lighthouse and Informer, Negro weekly newspaper, will press for "full integration" of Negroes into all of the facilities of tax supported institutions." *Jul. 10-74*

Hinton said the NAACP would bring law suits demanding that Negroes be admitted to public institutions hitherto operated solely for white people. This was a change, he noted, from previous suits brought to obtain "separate, but equal" facilities for Negroes.

Segregation, Hinton said, was "unconstitutional, unlawful and immoral." *Record* *Jul. 10-74*

The NAACP also will fight, he said, for "full participation" of Negroes "in all elections and all affairs of South Carolina."

Hinton's letter followed filing in United States District court in Charleston of a second suit by John H. Wriegen seeking admission to the University of South Carolina law school. Wriegen's previous suit asked "equal" educational facilities, and resulted in a decision by Judge J. Waties Waring that a law school for Negroes must be opened, or that Negroes must be admitted to the University. *Columbia, S.C.*

Wriegen's new suit contended that a new law school for Negroes at Orangeburg was not equal to the University law school.

W. C. Handy, Pastor Clash at Convention

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—W. C. Handy, "Daddy of the Blues," was among the notables who attended the opening of the National Negro Musicians Association's convention Sunday at Central Baptist Church, and heard the Rev. T. E. Huntley criticize the dominance of jazz and be-bop music on the radio. Mr. Handy later aired his views on the subject.

The Rev. Mr. Huntley stated that singer like Marian Anderson and Roland Hayes, who got their start in the church, should always stick with the church; that we should create more music than spirituals so other races would also sing it and make ourselves heard on the air both musically and religiously. Instead of allowing the worst of the jazz form to dominate.

James C. Cooke, local YMCA executive, replied that "Jazz is on the air because some people want it."

But W. C. Handy, seated in the church and interviewed later, said of Huntley's charges: "He is grabbing at shadows and missing the substance. All artists, including our own, are controlled by the other race. That is the real issue. I have 300 compositions that our leading Negro artists will not touch because of the management monopoly. It is easier to get a letter from the Queen of England than to get one from the management of Marian Anderson, Roland Hayes, and others on this matter."

"I have written four times as many spirituals as blues. I was born in the church and have remained in the church."

This last was an answer to Huntley's charge that our artists have deserted their origins.

J. Wesley Jones of Chicago, president, presided. Dr. Meyer Leveen conducted the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra; greetings from Harry Royer, representing the Mayor; Arthur B. Dress, Roscoe Collins of Kansas City, and Mrs. S. E. Garner. Grazia C. Barnes was mistress of ceremonies.

Musicians Rap Jazz Versions Of Spirituals

ST. LOUIS — (NNPA) — Dance bands should stop playing "jazzed" versions of spirituals, the National Association of Negro Musicians resolved last Tuesday. The association held its 24th annual

convention here at Centennial Christian Church, 4950 Fountain ave. *Sat. 8-30-47*

"The spirituals were composed as religious music," explained Clarence H. Wilson of St. Louis, national president of the group, "and we feel they are too sacred to be played as popular music by dance bands. It started out with just a few bands playing a few of the spirituals, but it's got to the point now where they are playing a great many of them all the time. We think it's time the desecration stopped."

The association plans to write to heads of the broadcasting chains, asking them to bar spirituals from the networks when not played in a reverent manner, and is considering writing to James C. Petrillo, head of the Musicians Union, to seek his support, Wilson said. American colored musicians are playing too much classical music and neglecting their own rhythmic forms, W. C. Handy, composer of the famous "St. Louis Blues," declared last Monday.

"Other racial groups are using and exploiting these rhythmical forms," Handy said. In his own case, however, he has no complaints. His "St. Louis Blues" is selling better than ever, and his "Blue Destiny," a symphonic treatment of his blues compositions, has been recorded by the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra.

The 74-year-old "Father of the Blues" presented "Blue Destiny" as a cornet solo last evening at the church. *Sat. 8-30-47*

A voice clinic was conducted last Tuesday morning by Dr. O. Anderson Fuller, dean of music at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo. J. Roy Terry, St. Louis organist, conducted an organ clinic, "Playing Church Services," which was followed by a tour of churches in the city where organs were examined.

In a musical program last Monday, sponsored by the St. Louis Music Association, host to the convention, the Hutchings-Inge Choral Society of St. Louis sang Brahms' "Requiem." The program also included a performance of Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2," by St. Louisans on two pianos and an organ. About 300 delegates and patrons attended the recital. The convention, which opened

NAAM (National Association of Negro Musicians)

Sunday, continued through Friday night. Aims of the organization are to encourage the use of folk songs as themes in modern composition and to promote knowledge among musical groups.

Scholarships Awarded Six At National Musicians' Confab

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — (ANP) — Scholarships were awarded last week to six youthful artists before the adjournment of the six-day 24th annual convention of the National Association of Negro musicians. *Sat. 9-6-47*

Winners were pianists Frank White, 17, St. Louis, first prize; Alfreda Taylor, 19, Detroit, and Mary Hill, 22, Columbus, O. Voice winners were Vivian Martin, Detroit, first prize; Catherine Jackson, lyric soprano, 19, Chicago, second prize, and Willoughby Jones, 24, St. Louis, third prize. Cash prizes, ranging from \$100 to \$50, were presented to each winner to be applied on tuition to a music school of their choice.

On recommendation of the nominating committee, Clarence Hayden Wilson, a local musician, a reverent manner, and is considering writing to James C. Petrillo, another term as president, along with the committee's entire slate, including Roscoe Polin, first vice president, Kathleen Holland Forbes, second vice president; Clara K. Hill, recording secretary; Ruth Allen Fouche, assistant secretary; J. Wesley Jones, executive secretary; George H. Hutchinson, treasurer.

NEW BOARD MEMBERS

Newly elected board members were J. Roy Terry, St. Louis; Lawrence Watson, Detroit; Dr. O. Anderson Fuller, Lincoln University; Elmer A. Simpson, Chicago; Newell Fitzpatrick, Knoxville College; Kathrine White, Baltimore; Helen Carter Moses, Columbus, O.; Mabel Massengill, Los Angeles; W. Russell Johnson, Philadelphia, and Alpha M. Holmes, Kansas City, Mo.

The National artists' concert, the concluding musical even. on the convention agenda, attracted a capacity audience to Keil Auditorium. Soloists were Jennie Rowland, contralto; La Avene Newganist, some, violinist and Veda Lee Easter, pianist. Accompanists were Alleda Ward and George Pierson. *Sat. 9-6-47*

LEADERS AND SPEAKERS

Conference leaders and speakers included Dr. O. Anderson Fuller, dean of music at Lincoln University; Prof. J. Roy Terry, local organist; Kathleen H. Forbes, Cleveland; Florence J. Mills, Brooklyn; W. Russell Johnson, Philadelphia; W. Newell Fitzpatrick, Knoxville College; Theodore Charles Stone, concert baritone and the association's publicity director; Albert McNeil, music

education specialist, Los Angeles; Kenneth Billups, local conductor and Helen Carter Moses, Columbus, O.

An approximate 300 delegates from 33 states attended the convention, which was described as the "most outstanding of series of events" in the 24 years of the association's existence.

Right to Attend UN Conference Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Mrs. Christine S. Smith, president of the National Association of Colored Women, has announced the appointment of eight delegates to attend the Mountain Plains Regional Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization to be held on May 15-17 at Denver, Colorado. *Sat. 5-10-47*

The NACW delegates include Mrs. Pollyanna Reed, Oregon; Mrs. Mary E. Gaines, Kansas; Mrs. Marie Weaver King, Oklahoma; Mrs. Jennie Offut, Utah; Mrs. Ada P. Crutcher, Wyoming; Mrs. Pinkie Anderson, Nebraska; Mrs. Florence Johnson, Colorado; Mrs. Corrine Lowry, Denver, Colorado.

Federated Clubs By Rebecca Stiles Taylor

NATIONAL ASS'N COLORED WOMEN AND FREDERICK DOUGLASS MEMORIAL AND HISTORICAL ASS'N SIGN ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This information is for the thousands of club women and the public at large, that are interested in the welfare of the Frederick Douglass Home at Anacostia, Washington, D. C., and the present relationship it holds to the National Association of Colored Women. This agreement was signed at the 50th anniversary of the National Association of Colored Women. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

These articles of agreement, entered into this 28th day of July, 1946, between the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association, Inc., and the National Association of Colored Women, Inc. Witnesseth: Whereas, the National Association has heretofore rendered material aid and assistance to the Douglass Association, and Whereas, the National Association is desirous of lending its financial and moral support to the Douglass Association in the future, and Whereas, the National Association has an interest in the determination of the policies and activities of the Douglass Association, and Whereas, by the joint efforts of the National Association and the Douglass Association, the WILL of Helen Pitts Douglass and the purposes for which the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association was incorporated, can best be effected.



Mrs. Taylor

Now, therefore, in consideration of the covenants and agreements of the parties hereto as set forth hereinafter, it is mutually agreed between the parties hereto as follows: THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORED WOMEN, INC., AGREES:

1. That it will create a standing committee to be known as the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Committee of the National Association of Colored Women, Inc., which shall consist of one (1) member from each state holding membership in the National Association.

2. That the members of the Douglass Committee shall be chosen for their special interest in the Douglass Home, and that each shall be elected by the vote of the membership of her respective state, to hold office for the term of two (2) years.

3. That the president of the National Association shall be an ex-officio member of the Douglass Committee, without the right of vote.

4. That it will endorse and sponsor campaigns and appeals for funds from the general public, for the maintenance of the Douglass Association and its various works and projects.

5. That it will endeavor to secure and aid in securing an endowment fund of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) for the Douglass Association, to be held by the said Douglass Association.

6. That it will allocate five per centum (5 per cent) of the per capita tax received by it to the exclusive use of the Douglass Association, to be expended in accordance with the budget submitted by the Douglass Association.

THE FREDERICK DOUGLASS MEMORIAL AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, INC., agrees:

1. That all vacancies occurring on the board of trustees hereafter shall be filled exclusively from among the members of the Douglass Committee, and in the manner provided by the Act of Incorporation.

2. That it will assume the active

conduct and management of campaigns and appeals for funds for the use of the Douglass Association and its works and projects, or for the establishment of an endowment fund as endorsed and supported by the National Association.

3. That it will assume the responsibility of holding the funds resulting from such drives, and the funds allocated to it by the National Association in accordance with the budget, as aforesaid.

4. That it will present to the National Association an annual budget for its approval.

5. That its treasurer will present to the National Association biennially a complete and authorized, itemized report on its holdings and expenditures of monies, whether received from the National Association or from the general public.

6. That it will have its books and records audited in the manner prescribed by the National Association for the auditing of its own books.

IT IS FURTHER AGREED BY AND BETWEEN THE PARTIES HERETOFORE AS FOLLOWS:

1. That the Douglass Committee, or any member thereof, may meet jointly with the board of trustees of the Douglass Association, and enter into the discussion of any matter before the said board of trustees.

2. That the Douglass Committee may initiate and pass upon matters of policy affecting the Douglass Association, providing that such action is ratified by a majority of the board of trustees of the Douglass Association, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation thereof.

3. That the Douglass Committee may at any time act for and in the place of the board of trustees of the Douglass Association, assuming any of the powers granted to the said board of trustees, except the filling of vacancies on said board of trustees, providing that said action or exercise of powers is thereafter ratified by a majority of the board of trustees, of the Douglass Association, in accordance with the provision of the Act of Incorporation thereof.

4. That the National Association and the Douglass Association shall make such additions and amendments of their respective by-laws as shall be necessary and proper to give effect to the provisions of these Articles of Agreement.

5. That any provisions of these Articles of Agreement, which are in conflict with the charters, acts of incorporation or articles of incorporation of either the National Association or the Douglass Association shall be invalid and void; and such invalidity shall in no way affect or diminish the validity of the remaining provisions of these Articles of Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereunto have bound themselves and had their seals affixed, by their officers acting by virtue of the authority indicated, on the day and year first above written:

Sallie W. Stewart, president, Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association, Inc., acting by virtue of the authority vested in her by a resolution of the board of trustees of the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association, Inc., on the _____ day of July, 1945.

Christine S. Smith, president of the National Association of Colored

NCNW Highlights

By BESSIE H. TRICE

Few unfamiliar faces were seen last week around the Labor Department auditorium where several hundred delegates to the twelfth annual convention of the National Council of Negro Women was in session.

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Some observers feel that if the excellent work of the National Council is ever slowed down it will be because of the lack of participation of the "little women" on the program planning . . . Women whose interest in the progress of the Council is soul deep, but who lack oratorical ability and power of expression . . . Women from the smaller communities, the backwoods and Main Streets of America who find in the Council the hope and guidance for full integration into democracy they have always dreamed of . . . Women who are inspired by the unquestionable leadership ability of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune . . .

But women who never get a chance to be heard . . . Those who now sit in the drivers' seats of the Council machine are national figures who either themselves hold high positions in their communities or are married to men of distinction and prominence. The "little woman's" voice is weak in the planning and administration of NCNW affairs.

The pre-election year convention was a great success. Delegates were furnished with material for setting up in their own communities workshops for citizenship training on Civil Rights were re-emphasized. The 21-page booklet containing more than 600 delegates from 31 states, India in a series of workshops explains in simple language steps to be taken in setting up legislative workshops and in proper legislative strategy in exercising the right of every citizen to vote.

How to persuade Congressmen to push liberal legislation was also included in the booklet. NCNW remains the outstanding women's organization in the country. Its meetings are always conducted with dignity and sincerity. Its members include our most outstanding women whose ability and conduct are unquestionable.

Sidney Wilkinson did an excellent job of public relations and gave high praise to her assistant. Not press women are still dissatisfied with White House and dinner ticket arrangements. **Sat.** Dr. Howard Thurman of San Francisco, former Howard University chapel dean, drew large noonday crowds when he spoke on "A Faith for Living." His attractive and talented wife, Mrs. Sue Bailey Thurman, was named as one of the council's vice presidents.

Say Success Lies In Grass Roots Drive

Peace, Education, Housing Dominate NCNW Convention

Sat. 11-22-47
By VENICE T. SPRAGGS

WASHINGTON — A program of grassroots action

geared to tackle head-on the tragic housing, health, and economic lacks which plague

minority groups was adopted unanimously by the National Council of Negro Women in its 12th annual convention concluded here Nov. 14.

Problems pointed up by the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights were re-emphasized to more than 600 delegates from 31 states, Liberia, South Africa, and India in a series of workshops. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune presided over the five-day session. The convention adopted the following 10-point program for specific action.

1. Removal of all voting restrictions in all elections, including primaries.

2. Enactment of legislation outlawing restrictive covenants and other devices which conspire to perpetuate discrimination and segregation in housing. Passage of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill.

3. Enactment of an anti-lynching bill which provides prison terms and heavy fines for lynch mobsters and conspiring state officers.

4. Enactment of a federal aid to education bill with adequate safeguards against discrimination in the administration and allocation of funds. Prohibition of use of such funds by any agency, public or private, which practices discrimination.

5. Enactment of legislation to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, creed,

color, or national origin. Enactment of minimum wage legislation. Enactment of legislation aimed at improving wage and working standards. Establishment of workers' educational bureau in the department of Labor, directly under the secretary of labor.

6. Study of the United Nations as an instrument for world peace and support of its efforts to maintain world order and peace.

7. Participation in the food conservation program in order to feed the suffering peoples of the world.

8. Support of an amendment to the present social security act which would increase benefits and extend coverage to domestic workers, agricultural workers, and other occupations not now protected by the act.

9. Press action for extension of health services, both on the national and local levels.

10. Promote a program of youth conservation with specific emphasis on the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency.

Plan Workshops

To implement this program the convention approved the establishment of a nation-wide plan for community workshops for citizenship training. Through these workshops the council intends to arouse women to use their political strength to win favorable legislation, and to incorporate this program in the 1948 party platform.

The responsibility of women in national and world affairs was pointed out by Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D. Calif.), and Mrs. Jane Hamilton Macaulay, vice chairman of the Republican National Committee, consultants for the legislative strategy workshop convened by Venice Spraggs.

Mrs. Macaulay said "It is well for an organization to be non-partisan, but its membership cannot afford to be non-political."

Said Mrs. Douglas: "One cannot choose to be in politics or out of it in our form of government, where the power rests with the people."

At the opening session of the convention, Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach said the present high level of employment in this country is apt to continue through this year. He warned the delegates to do an educational job on employers now, to try and persuade them to end discrimination. The job will be harder in a recession, he said.

The secretary of labor assured the convention that his office would stand behind the fight to end job bias.

The convention directed that a letter be sent to Charles E. Wilson, chairman of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, thanking

him for the unprecedented report. Highlight of the convention was "International Night," in the Department of Labor auditorium. It was attended by 25 diplomats and members of the diplomatic corps. Aside from the legislative workshop, others included one on housing convened by Dovey Johnson Roundtree; health education and child welfare, convened by Bertell Collins Wright, and one on employment convened by Mrs. Thomasina W. Johnson.

Mrs. Bethune Speaks

Mrs. Bethune, who has been president of the council since its inception summarized the convention with the following statement: "These sessions have heartened me because for the first time the women who came . . . seeking an action program on which to base their work . . . have gone away with a concrete program to guide them."

Mrs. Bethune, continuing, stated: "The women themselves, representatives of many organizations, have expressed their profound appreciation for the well-defined presentation outlined for them. I am confident that with the very real support of all these outstanding women inspired by a grassroots determination, the goal of the National Council of Negro Women cannot be very far from achievement."

"In the pursuit of these broad objectives, so well delineated by this conference, the National Council of Negro Women cannot and does not stand alone. There are many great organizations, both national and international, and many agencies of the government which can give us very real help, and to whom we too, have much to contribute."

Ready To Help

"Our work is already well known and we stand ready to do even more in an effort to bring to all American citizens the full enjoyment of the American way of life. The National Council of Negro Women also joins with all other Negro organizations in a common bond of action in planning to obtain this objective."

Mrs. Bethune said in closing: "I could not complete my statement to you without asking you to express for me my deep sense of personal gratitude to all of the splendid men and women of this country who did so much to make this conference the success it has been. Particularly am I indebted to those national government officials and other persons living in the nation's capital who have done their utmost to help us."

"I want to say a word of thanks to the working members of the press and to the several publishers who are doing so much to let the entire world know about the action program of the National Council of Negro Women."

Officers Elected

The following officers were elected to serve for the 1944-48 term: first vice president, region one, Miss Ruth Scott, Philadelphia; second vice president, region two, Mrs. M. S. Coarey, Baltimore; third vice president, region three, Mrs. Beulah Winston, S. C.; fourth vice president, region four, Miss Arenia C. Mallory, Miss.; fifth vice president, region five, Mrs. Eleanor Curtis Dailey, Chicago; sixth vice president, region six, Mrs. Sue Bailey Thurman, San Francisco.

Recording secretary, Mrs. Mame Mason Higgins, Chicago; treasurer, Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, Washington; chairman of the executive board, Mrs. Edith Sampson Clayton, Chicago; members of the executive committee-at-large: Mrs. Daisy George, N. Y.; Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, Pa.; Mrs. W. W. Slade, N. C.; Mrs. Carter Wasley, Texas. Historian is Dr. Mary Church Terrell, Washington.

Enthusiasm of the delegates attending is expressed by the following quotes from key figures in the organization: **11-22-47**

Women Want Peace

"The convention has demonstrated that the Negro women of the U. S. want peace at all costs. The international meeting indicated to me that world peace can be attained with a mutual understanding and a desire of all nations to unite for a common cause," said Mrs. Daisy S. George of New York.

"The National Council of Negro Women . . . helped to awaken women to a fuller knowledge of their responsibility both nationally and internationally," according to Mrs. Arenia C. Mallory of Lexington, Miss.

"The conference has hit the vital spot in its endorsement of the report of President Truman's civil rights commission," in the opinion of Mrs. Estelle Massey Osborne, New York.

Most Significant

Said Etta Moten of Chicago: "To my mind this has been the most significant and most vital meeting which has been held in the history of the National Council of Negro Women. Intellectual war has been declared against all forces which may hinder our participation in the building of a better world."

"The National Council of Negro Women represents thousands of Negro women looking to it for guidance. This conference has charted the way. I endorse that way and my organization will support it . . ." declared Ross Blocker of New York.

"This conference is a gauge of the action in both scope and degree that we can expect from Negro women in the coming year . . . I am convinced that there will be significant developments. Natalie Moorman of New York

standing," according to Dr. Anne James, Lottie Jennings, Hattie Kirby, Mme. Z. Q. Rogers, CHARLOTTE, N. C.; Mesdames Lillie A. Justice, Lot-and Willie Mae Porter. GREENS- BORO, N. C.; Mesdames Grace D. Riley, Serenalewis, Florence Norwood and H. C. JannetteEccles. **Referee** N. C.; Mesdames Daisy Slater, STANFORD, N. C.; Mesdames Ruthand Clara C. W. Nesby, M. H. Harrington. OGA, Tenn.; Mrs. Libbie D. Strane. HUMBOLDT, Tenn.; Mrs. Isadora Cooper. NORFOLK, Va.; Mrs. Williams. **Chicago** Mesdames H. F. Fannville and Beatrice. **DETROIT** Mich.; Mesdames Ruby; Jeannette W. Brown. **DURHAM** N. C. and Ernestine Postles. **MERIDIAN**, Ind.

Miss.: Mrs. L. E. McMaity Reed.
 OKOLONA, Mich.: Mrs. Eva Jones.
 LEXINGTON, Mich.: Miss Aronia C.
 Mallory. ST. JOSEPH, Mo.: Mrs.
 Mary K. Banks. ST. LOUIS, Mo.:
 Mesdames W. C. Bridges, Juanita S.
 Martin and Alice McGee Smart.
 HACKENSACK, N. J.: Mesdames
 Josephine M. Walker, Elizabeth Perry,
 Annie Tysor, Beulah Jackson, Hazel
 Hand, Gertrude Woodbury, Clara
 Moses, Sophia Tines, Kate Black-
 burn and Ruth Blackburn. JERSEY
 CITY, N. J.: Mesdames Betty Osborne
 Brown, Mary B. Hendrick, Costella
 Coles, Ardonaeur Hart, Annie White,
 Mary B. Hendrick.
 MADISON, N. J.: Mrs. Frances
 Turner. ENGLEWOOD, N. J.: Mrs.
 Clara Mitchell. MONTCLAIR, N. J.:
 Mesdames Hortense R. Tate and Ora
 Brown Stokes. PATERSON, N. J.:
 Mrs. Mary Robinson. ORANGE, N. J.:
 Mrs. Lillian H. Alexander. OKLA-
 HOMA CITY, Okla.: Mrs. Nilar J.
 Butler.
 CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.: Mrs.
 Otelia Jackson. ALEXANDRIA, Va.:
 Mrs. Z. P. Lovell. ROANOKE, Va.:
 Mesdames Alice L. Johnson and Ruth
 Aggerston.
 RICHMOND, Va.: Mesdames Ar-
 sonia Jerman, Geraldine Polk, Mary
 E. Holland, Mary Robinson, Senora
 B. Lawson, Geneva Patterson, Viola
 Wair, Minnie Roberson, Mary Haugh-
 ton, Dorothy Marsh, Neoma Williams,
 Rosa B. Harris, Rosa Crumbley, Alice
 Rains, Buena Kelly Berry, Minnie
 Robinson.
 ARLINGTON, Va.: Mrs. Annie P.
 Belcher. MANASSAS, Va.: Miss
 Dorothy H. Hall. PORTSMOUTH,
 Va.: Mrs. Mable Jackson. ASHLAND,
 Va.: Mrs. Alice Trotter. MONROE,
 La.: Mesdames Artzmeasa Williams
 and Henrietta Terroll. BATON
 ROUGE, La.: Mrs. Carrie L. Taylor.
 DONTON, Md.: Dr. Bessie Badham
 Small.
 BALTIMORE, Md.: Mesdames M. S.
 Coasey, Margaret Butler, Peggy Jones,
 Sarah E. Watkins, Rachel E. Hatcher,
 Verda F. Welcome, Pearl Scott, Kate
 I. Sheppard, Hilda A. Myers, James
 R. Blake, Catherine Carroll, Harrison
 J. Bryant, Clara E. Harris, Beulah
 Thompson, R. Garland Chissoll, Vir-
 gie W. Waters, Lula Morris, Bernice
 Myth, A. Roberta Johns, Beatrice
 Davis, Erma Lee, Vivian G. Alleyne,
 Mahalia Ann Blair.
 Bessie Nesbit, Alice Kinard, Lenora
 Hatton, Ethel Folder, Christine Rob-
 erton, Lanetta Hall, Allenor Wallace,
 Maggie Taylor, Walter Cook, Dela-
 phine Dorsey, Ruby Thomas, Clo-
 telia Coleman, Virginia White, Ruth
 White, Dorothea Battle, Ada Gate-
 wood, Lois Parker, Victorene Adams,
 Lillie M. Jackson, Jessie Dilworth
 and Mrs. Thelma Gulon. Misses Bes-
 sie Gray, Zaolie Lee Simon, Mayme
 Tilgham, Jeannette Spriggs, Rose
 Davis, Minnie Mills, Geneva Kirland,
 Jeanette Praxton, Irma George and
 Sarah Sterling.

NCNW Annual Conference Set to Point Way for Community Action

WASHINGTON — have attended international meetings this year to report to the end of the year convention. These reports will be led off by Mrs. Eunice Hunton Carter, chairman of the Board of Trustees, who has represented the the course of the united action Council on numerous occasions in which must be taken by American women now if universal peace is to be achieved in our time," said Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune in announcing plans for the forthcoming convention of the National Council of Negro Women, November 9-15. *11-8-47*

No longer can American women be content to drop their ballots in the box on election day in those areas where they are permitted; nor can they be content to live in little plush-covered ghettos where they enjoy the protection of their own community," Dr. Bethune said. "They must realize their responsibility for millions of their sisters denied the simple comforts of life in numerous areas throughout America and the world," she continued.

Action Planned

Pointing the way to this community action, the convention program will highlight three central themes; (1) health, education, and child welfare; (2) employment, and (3) housing. These discussions will be led by Mrs. Bertell Collins Wright, chairman, National Health Committee; Mrs. Thomasina Walker Johnson, chief, Minority Division, Labor Department; and Mrs. Dovey Johnson Roundtree, law student, Howard, in the order named.

These three themes will be tied together with a program for community action, and appropriate legislative strategy will be discussed for use at community, State, and national levels. The convenor for the legislative session will be Mrs. Venice T. Spraggs.

Mrs. Roosevelt Scheduled

The highlight of the convention will be International Night, November 13, in which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, chairman, United Nations Commission for Human Rights; Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador to Soviet Russia and chairman, Indian Delegation United Nations; Mrs. Ellen Mills Searbrough, United Nations Representative for Liberia; and Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, president of War Interest Board, U.S., will be program participants. *11-9-47*

An international dinner at the Department of Commerce on November 14 will afford the opportunity for Council members who

National Council of Negro Women

were re-emphasized to the more than 600 delegates from thirty-one states, Liberia, South Africa and India in a series of workshops during the five-day sessions of the convention, over which President Mary McLeod Bethune, presided.

The convention endorsed the following ten-point program for specific action:

1. The removal of all voting restrictions in all elections, including primaries. *Daily World*

3. Enactment by Congress of laws restricting restrictive covenants and other devices which conspire to perpetuate discrimination and segregation in housing and enactment of the Taft-Wagner-Ellender Housing Bill. *Atlanta, Ga.*

3. Enactment of Congress of an anti-lynching bill which provides heavy prison terms and fines for lynch mobsters and on conspiring state officers. *3-11-22-47*

4. Enactment of a federal aid to education bill with adequate safeguards prohibiting discrimination in the administration and allocation of funds; also prohibiting the use of funds by any agency, whether public or private, which practices discrimination.

5. Enactment of legislation to outlaw discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color or national origin; enactment of minimum wage legislation; enactment of legislation aimed at improving wage and working standards; establishment of a workers' education bill with adequate safeguard of Labor, directly under the Secretary of Labor.

6. Study of the United Nations as an instrument for world peace and support of its efforts to maintain world order and peace.

7. Participation in the Food Conservation program in order to feed the suffering peoples of the world.

8. Support of an amendment to the present Social Security Act which would increase benefits and extend coverage to domestic workers, agricultural workers and other occupations not now protected by the act.

9. Press action for extension of Public Health Services, both on the national and local levels.

10. Promote a program of Youth Conservation with specific emphasis on the prevention and control of Juvenile Delinquency.

NATION WIDE TRAINING SCHOOLS

To implement this program the convention approved the establishment of a nation-wide plan for community workshops for citizenship training. Through these workshops the council intends to arouse women to use their potential ma-

jority vote to stimulate positive legislation in these fields and to influence both major parties to incorporate this program in their 1948 platforms.

The responsibility of women in national and world affairs was made inescapable by Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas, Democrat of California, and Mrs. Janie Hamilton McCauley, vice chairman of the Republican national committee both of whom told the delegates that political participation is the bedrock on which the solution of their problems must be built.

Mrs. McCauley said: "It is well for an organization to be non-partisan, but its membership cannot afford to be non-political."

In essentially the same language, Mrs. Douglas said:

"One cannot choose to be in politics or out of it in our form of government where the power rests with the people"

PRaised CIVIL RIGHTS REPORT

The convention directed that a letter be sent to Chairman Charles E. Wilson of the President's Committee on civil rights, thanking him for the Committee's unprecedented report. The convention also proposed that the council membership make recommendations to President Truman for putting the committee's recommendations into action.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the Council since its inception summarized the sessions with the following statement:

"These sessions have heartened me because for the first time the women who came en masse from all sections of the country seeking an action program on which to base their work for the solution of our many problems have gone away with a concrete program to guide them."

Mrs. Bethune, continuing, stated: "The women themselves representatives of many organizations, have expressed their profound appreciation for the well-defined presentation outlined for them. I am confident that with the very real support of all these outstanding women

inspired by a grass roots determination, the goal of the national council of Negro women cannot be very far from achievement."

WORLD WIDE IN SCOPE

"In the pursuit of these broad objectives, so well delineated by this conference, the National Council of Negro Women cannot and does not stand alone. There are many great organizations, both national and international and many agencies of the government which can give us very real help, and to whom we too, have much to contribute. *Daily World*

"Our work is already well known and we stand ready to do even more in an effort to bring to all American citizens the full enjoyment of the American way of life. The National Council of Negro Women also joins with all other Negro organizations in a common bond of action in planning to obtain this objective." *Atlanta, Ga.*

Mrs. Bethune said in closing: "I could not complete my statement to you without asking you to express for me my deep sense of personal gratitude to all of the splendid men and women of this country who did so much to make this conference the success it has been. Particularly am I indebted to those national government officials and other persons living in the Nation's Capital who have done their utmost to help us."

"I want to say a word of thanks to the working members of the press and to the several publishers who are doing so much to let the entire world know about the action program of the National Council of Negro Women."

NEW OFFICERS

Officers elected at the 12th Annual convention National Council of Negro Women were: Miss Ruth Scott, Philadelphia, Region I, First Vice-President; Mrs. M. S. Coarey Baltimore, Region II, second vice-president; Dr. Beulah Winston, of South Carolina, Region III, third vice-president; Miss Arenia C. Mallory, Mississippi, Region IV, fourth vice president; Mrs. Eleanor Dailey of Chicago, Region V, fifth vice-president; Mrs. Sue Bailey Thurman, San Francisco, sixth vice-president; Mrs. Mame Mason Higgins, Chicago, recording secretary; Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, Washington, D. C., treasurer; and Mrs. Edith Sampson Clayton, Chicago, chairman of the executive Board.

Members of the executive committee at large were: Mrs. Daisy George, New York; Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, Pennsylvania; Mrs. W. W. Slade, North Carolina; Mrs. Carter Wesley, Texas, Dr. Mary Church Terrell, Washington, D. C. historian 1946. *Atlanta, Ga.*

They will remain here for several weeks more during which time they will be assigned cases in every phase of Brooklyn Red Cross Home service activity. During the training period they will discuss the problems of veterans, servicemen and the families of men who have been or are in military service. Their work is not limited to Negro clients but includes all races and creeds.

\$5,000 HONORARIUM

A business session voted to give Mrs. Bethune a \$5,000 a year "honorarium" for her services to the

Council Under the organization's present constitution, the 73-year old president, who presided over all business sessions of the convention will hold office as long as she lives.



LEADER STILL—Dr. Mary M. Bethune, who led the 600 delegates to the National Council of Negro Women in a six-day workshop aimed at a ten-point social betterment program for minority groups.

600 Council Delegates Advised to Push Rights

By MAHLE ALSTON

WASHINGTON (AP)—As a remedy for this condition, he suggested that the people should see the leaders of both parties and have them make public commitments. He urged the delegates of the 12th annual conference of the National Council of Negro Women Wednesday, urging them to be more militant than social.

Speaking at the Departmental Auditorium, Mr. Marsh explained that the delegates should go to the White House in protest, and not to drink peacefully and gratefully. The Legislative Workshop of the Council of Negro Women Wednesday, which Mr. Marsh was speaking at, urged them to be more militant than social.

He said, "It is time that you stop accepting handouts, and get the candidates of both parties who are running for President of the United States to hold a joint press conference at the Statler or somewhere else and put up to them the question of how they are going to guarantee a decent living for the colored people, and other matters for problems."

He further pointed out that both Democratic and Republican parties are prostitutes of big business. However, he did not blame either of the organizations but the people in politics or out of it in our form of government where the power rests with the people.

Don't Sell Out of government where the power rests with the people.

"When we fail to condemn an abuse of office at the ballot box we condone it and, by the same token, we express ourselves just as surely by not voting as when we assume the responsibilities of citizenship in casting our ballots."

In referring to her re-election in 1946 in the 14th Congressional District of California, Representative Douglass said that in the election the voters of that district showed real statesmanship and refused to be appealed to on the racial issue.

Voted intelligently

She said, "Despite the bromidic conclusion that colored people will unite to place one of them in a strategic spot, loyalty to basic democratic principles prevailed, as it will always among intelligent voters."

Mrs. Douglass was opposed by a colored Republican candidate in the 14th Congressional District, one assembly district which is largely populated by minority groups.

Mrs. Jeanetta Welch Brown was chairman of the national legislative committee and Mr. Venice T. Spraggs, convener.

Labor Conference

On Tuesday, at Shiloh Baptist Church, a conference on employment was held with Mrs. Thomasina Walker Johnson, chief, Minority Division, Department of Labor as convener.

Mrs. L. Frances Phillips, manager of all household offices Employment Service, State of New York, said:

"Employers and employees must change their concepts, break with tradition, set fresh objectives and co-operate in setting standards that will make this field of occupation attractive. Hostilities that have developed through the years, must be overcome and businesslike relations substituted."

Citer Progress

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council, made the principal address Monday evening, declaring "that members of the organization had been asked to attend every national conference on problems affecting America generally. We have participated in all of the major international conferences, both in this country and abroad."

Continuing, she said "Women who belong to this council have during this year, been to Haiti, British Guiana, Trinidad, France, and Guatemala, Holland, Germany, Italy, Russia and Cuba. Representing 850,000 women by our united organizational approach, we have been able to make our voice heard as no one of us could ever have been heard alone."

MARY BETHUNE REVIEWS 12 YEARS NCNN PROGRESS FROM "DESK-AND-A-DREAM" START AT MEE

Black Dispatch
600 At "First Lady" Reception

HOLD WORKSHOP CONFERENCE

Oklahoma City, Okla.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Nov. — NNPA) — All women of the world are working for peace, only the methods of attaining their objectives are different.

This was the message brought to the twelfth annual convention of the National Council of Negro Women by N Kirone Bose of the National Council of Women of India. The organization closed its session with a dinner at the Commerce department building last Friday night.

The more than three hundred persons who attended the dinner also heard Mrs. Eunice Hunton Carter of New York report on her trip to Europe as a representative of the organization, at the International Women's Conference held in Paris.

Other speakers included Mrs. Jean Clore of Washington who accompanied Mrs. Carter to Paris; Miss Etta Moten, who reported on her two month's trip to Africa, and Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, who attended the 1945 International Women's Conference.

At the Friday afternoon session six women were elected vice presidents of the council. They included Miss Ruth Scott of Philadelphia; Mrs. M. S. Coarey of Baltimore; Dr. Beulah Winston, of South Carolina; Miss Arenia C. Mallory of Lexington, Mississippi; Mrs. Eleanor Curtis Dailey, of Chicago; and Mrs. Sue Bailey Thurman of San Francisco.

Mrs. Edith Sampson of Chicago, was elected chairman of the executive board, Mrs. Mame Mason Higgins of Chicago was made recording secretary, and Mrs. Rosa L. Blocker, parliamentarian.

The organization also amended its constitution so as to provide that at no time during the life of the organization can its home at 1318 Vermont avenue here be mortgaged or sold.

The amendment also provided that in the event of dissolution of the organization, any member or group of members of the council

may receive a blue print of the operations for work with their community organizations.

Mrs. Douglas, Benjamin C. Marsh of the People's lobby, and Boris Shiskin of the American Federation of Labor acted as consultants to the Committee which prepared the workshop guide for citizenship training.

Last Tuesday at a workshop on health and employment held at the Shiloh Baptist church, Mrs.

the legislative workshop offered

the government rests with the people. Mrs. Macauley told the women that an organization could afford to be non-partisan but its members could not afford to be non-political. She emphasized the fact that a bi-partisan organization could gain strength from working through the established political parties. The legislative workshop offered

Francis Phillips, manager Household Offices Employer Services in New York told audience that cooperation of employers must be obtained in order to set standards in household employment. She said such standards were sorely needed.

In many cases, she declared household workers are called on to be members of the family even to the extent of "satisfying" the husbands of their employers. Often, she added, when a household worker does too good a job of "satisfying" the husband, trouble develops with the housewife.

Dispatch
Mrs. Constance Williams of Women's Bureau of the Labor Department told the group that colored women have held their gain made during the war industry, but the number employed on farms had greatly decreased.

Mrs. Thomasina W. Johnson, labor department consultant, presided over the workshop. She urged the delegates to work for fair employment legislation, minimum wage laws, and equal pay for equal work.

afci hi-asg iCin-ro

Mrs. Elizabeth Christman, secretary-treasurer of the Women's Trade Union League of America, cited the hardships faced by women workers in industry and urged the delegates to fight for better working conditions.

Tuesday afternoon was devoted to workshop on health which presented Dr. Paul Cornely of Howard university. A night session on Tuesday was developed to fund raising techniques with Mrs. Daisy Lampkins, of Pittsburg, executive committee member as principal speaker.

Secretary of Labor Lewis R. Schwellenbach told the conference last Monday that the principal function of the Labor department is "to promote the welfare of all wage-earners, regardless of race, color, creed, or national origin."

Praising the contributions made to the war effort by colored workers on industrial production lines as equal to that of any other group, he declared that "their record in the war years dissolved much of the prejudice which in years past barred them from utilization of their highest skills and earning power."

Dispatch
He added that "it is evidenced in the widening number and variety of professions and skilled trades that are being opened to

Negro women."

In the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, Mr. Schwellenbach saw evidence that the "inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness belong equally to minorities as well as to majority groups within our population."

Mr. Schwellenbach said a survey recently completed by the Women's Bureau of the Labor department disclosed expanding opportunities for employment of colored women and girls in medical and other health services, particularly as occupational therapists, medical laboratory technicians, x-ray technicians and dental hygienists.

11-29-47
The secretary said that since V-J day the public employment service offices have placed 15,000,000 persons in jobs and today there are 40 labor markets experiencing actual shortages of workers. Because of this the prospect for minority groups is bright, he added.

Formally opening the convention last Monday night, Mrs. Bethune called on members to meet the challenge of present-day problems and to remember that the success of the organization's future depends on its interorganizational strength.

Mrs. Bethune reviewed twelve years of progress by the council since its inception with a "dream and a desk." Today, she said, the strength of twenty-four national women's organizations has been merged and the council house at 1318 Vermont avenue, N. Y., has been freed of debt.

Dispatch
Delegates were urged to return to their homes at the end of the convention, prepared to disseminate to their communities the information acquired at the workshops here.

The conference was planned by Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, of Washington, and Miss Ruth Scott, of Philadelphia.

Council Aims at 10 Points
11-22-47
A program of grassroots action geared to tackle head-on the tragic housing, health, and economic lacks which now plague minority groups was adopted unanimously by the National Council of Negro

Women in its twelfth annual convention concluded here

These problems, pointed out recently by the report of the President's committee on civil rights were re-emphasized to the more than 600 delegates from thirty-one States, Liberia, South Africa and India in a series of workshops during the five-day sessions of the convention over which President Mary McLeod Bethune presided.

11-22-47
Ten-Point Program
The convention endorsed the following ten-point program for specific action:

The removal of all voting restrictions in all elections, including primaries.

11-22-47
Enactment of legislation outlawing restrictive covenants and other devices which conspire to perpetuate discrimination and segregation in housing. Enactment of the Taft-Wagner-Ellender Housing Bill.

Enactment by congress of Anti-Lynching Bill which provides heavy prison terms and fines for lynch mobsters and or conspiring state officers.

Enactment of a federal aid to education bill with adequate safeguards; prohibiting discrimination in the administration and allocation of funds; also prohibiting the use of funds by any agency, whether public or private, which practices discrimination.

Enactment of legislation to outlaw discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color, or national origin; enactment of minimum wage legislation; enactment of legislation aimed at improving wage and working standards; establishment of a workers' education bureau in the Department of Labor, directly under the Secretary of Labor.

Study of the United Nations as an instrument for world peace and support of its efforts to maintain world order and peace.

Participation in the food conservation program in order to feed the suffering peoples of the world.

Social Security Urged
Support of an amendment to the present Social Security Act which would increase benefits and extend coverage to domestic workers, agricultural workers and other occupations not now protected by the act.

Press action for extension of public health services, both on the national and local levels.

Promote a program of youth conservation with specific emphasis on the prevention and control of Juvenile Delinquency.

Workshops Planned
To implement this program, the convention approved the establishment of a nation-wide plan for community workshops for citizenship training. Through these workshops the council intends to arouse women to use their potential majority vote to stimulate positive

legislation in these fields and to influence both major parties to incorporate this program in their 1948 platforms.

They Said:
11-22-47
 Afro-American
 Baltimore
 WASHINGTON

A week of study at the annual convention of the Council of Negro Women brought comments from delegates which showed deep concern over world problems and as deep a determination to aid in solving them.

11-22-47
The following comments came from some of the 600 delegates who attended:

Desire for Peace Strengthened
Mrs. Daisy S. George, vice president of the New York Metropolitan Council;

"The conference has demonstrated that colored women of the United States want peace at all costs and have deliberated in session for four days working out over-all policy that will enable us to understand our role better and give positive leadership."

"I think that the conference has helped to awaken women to a fuller knowledge of their responsibility both nationally and internationally," said Miss Arenia C. Malory, president, Saints Industrial School, Lexington, Miss.

Continuing she explained "Southern women gain through the media of the local councils, both in the rural and urban areas, information and inspiration that will help to integrate them into our democratic society and the good way of life."

11-22-47
Gives Impetus to Act
"The conference has hit the vital spot in its endorsement of the report of President Truman's Civil Rights Commission. It embraces all of the basic factors responsible for the present status of minorities. Implementing the recommendations has been stressed as our immediate job."

So said Estelle Massey Osborne, instructor at New York University and lecturer of the East and West Association.

11-27-47
Etta Moten, Chicago, asserted: "The structural base of our organization has been strengthened and broadened ideas galvanized, and intellectual war has been declared against all forces which may hinder our participation in building a better world."

The most important conclusion which has been reached here, I believe, is that in a government such as ours the most potent factor in bringing about a change in any phase of our national lives is through the use of the ballot, and that is an individual responsibility."

Group to Guide Women
"Thousands of women are looking to the NCNW for guidance and this conference has chartered the way. I endorse that way and

my organization shall support it" said Rosa Blocker, supreme council of Elks, New York State.

THE LADIES LOOK UP
11-29-47
Last week in Washington over 600 women delegates from all sections of the country, and some from abroad, attended the 12th annual convention of the National Council of Negro Women. Under the brilliant leadership of the beloved Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, these women discussed and acted upon many of the issues which are disturbing us today, issues which affect our national welfare and the peace of the world.

Chicago, Illinois
The 10-point program of action adopted by the convention might well serve as a guide to all of us, regardless of sex, who are genuinely interested in building a better society for ourselves and our children. The broad program calls for action on racial barriers in every field, for a real study of the United Nations as an instrument for peace, for full participation in all of the national programs for housing, social security, etc. Mrs. Bethune, however, emphasized action on the community level, the grass roots, as the kind of action that brings results. We are deeply indebted to the vision and courage of our women who have historically played a magnificent role in the long struggle for democratic decency and full citizenship in America.

It is thrilling to see this great organization of women rededicate themselves at this critical hour to the crusade for true democracy. Under the stalwart leadership of Mrs. Bethune, we are confident that the National Council of Negro Women will in the months ahead achieve many of the objectives which are challenging them today.

Aframerican World Editor Quits In Memphis, Tenn. Protest Of Firing Fri. 2-21-47

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Mrs. Constance Daniel has offered her resignation as editor of the quarterly Aframerican Women's Journal, organ of the National Council of Negro Women. Her resignation came as a protest of the dismissal of four members of the council's staff. Mrs. Daniel told Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the council, that she "neither like the dismissals nor the way the dismissals were accomplished."

Delegation Denied Hearing

The decision came after the president had refused to see a delegation of citizens in behalf of the dismissed employees.

The committee, composed of Mrs. Catherine Hurley, chairman; Marjorie McKenzie Lawson, Dr. Paul Cornely, Dr. Leon Ransom, Mrs. Marion Elliott, Dr. Joseph Johnson, Richard Bancroft, Mrs. Marrie Harris, George RyCraw, William Grey, Stephen Tate, Harry McAlpin, Dr. Thomas Williston, Mrs. Sarah d'Avila and Mrs. Ida M. Bryce, voted to make another attempt to discuss the matter with Mrs. Bethune and sent her the following telegram: *World*

"Citizens support committee session Monday deplores your refusal to meet the delegation to discuss reinstatement of union members to NCNW staff. Surely you appreciate impossibility of NCNW to disassociate itself from the community. If it is to fulfill its role as a leading progressive organization, it will have to meet its responsibility to the public. We therefore urge you arrange immediate appointment for delegation to see you or representatives of executive committee." *Memphis, Tenn. 2-21-47*

Boston Initiates NCNW Council Mayor Gives Group Greetings of City

BOSTON, Mass.—With Mayor James M. Curley and Mrs. Curley present to deliver the greetings of the City of Boston, the newly-organized Metropolitan Council of the National Council of Negro Women, Inc., was brought into being here, Sunday, at Charles Street

AME Church.

Mrs. Estelle M. Riddle, R.N., of New York, North Atlantic regional director and national vice president, delivered an address on "Current Challenges to Women."

Council Officers Installed

Officers installed by Mrs. Riddle, who also presented the council with its charter, were:

Mesdames Gladys R. Holmes, president; Ann G. Jackson, R.N., vice president; Florence J. Bell, second vice president; Frances J. Teixeira, recording secretary; Willemay Johnson, corresponding secretary; Marion B. Phillips, treasurer; Constance Troup, chaplain; Gertrude J. Ellis, parliamentarian; Edith W. Brown, editor of journal; Estelle L. Crosby, circulation manager; Mildred Davenport, ways and means chairman; and Corrinne Alleyne, legislative chairman.

Welcomed to Community

Felicitations of member organizations were received from:

Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Dr. Mary C. Wright, basileus; Beauty Culturists' League, Mrs. Mary B. Artis, vice president; Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Miss Ann Wood, anti-basileus; Mary Mahoney Nurses' Local, Mrs. Eugenia J. Jones, R.N.; and Phyllis Wheatley Temple No. 24, IBPOE, Mrs. Florence J. Bell, past daughter ruler.

Others on the program were L. Lorenzo Greene, organist of the host church; Miss Elizabeth Broadnax, soprano soloist; and Miss Margaret Youngblood, pianist, and the Rev. Oliver W. Childers, pastor of the church.

Honorary hostesses were Miss Odile Sweeney, director of the Cambridge Community Center, and Miss Wilhelmina Crosson, public school teacher. *2-21-47*

Pursuit of Democracy

By MARJORIE MCKENZIE

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier
IN my morning mail last Friday was a form letter from Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune addressed to all of the membership of the National Council of Negro Women, in which she said she would "welcome all... suggestions and help in strengthening the Council during this crucial period in the life of the organization." The crisis faced by the Council concerns the action taken on Jan. 27 by a special committee of executive board in releasing the

four staff members who sought recognition of their union and security in their jobs. This crisis has been brewing for several months, but because Mrs. Bethune has issued several favorable interim statements and because she is known for her pro-labor attitudes, the solution reached by the special committee has come as a shock.

I am accepting at face value Mrs. Bethune's statement that she will welcome my suggestions regarding the Council's welfare. In view of her long and effective service to minority people and particularly to women as a disadvantaged group. I could not honorably be less than frank and objective about the issues involved. This I must be, even at the risk to long friendships with members of the special committee, who advised Mrs. Bethune to withdraw her own instinctive support of the workers' demands.

IN THE PRESS release issued the day the four workers were given six weeks pay in lieu of notice, the Executive Committee, speaking through Mrs. Bethune, said that the Council is "aware of the gains which have accrued to all employees under the banner of organized labor through collective bargaining agreements. The Council is also aware of the hardships which minority groups face over and above those of other employees because of discriminatory employment practices throughout the United States and recognizes that the most fundamental gains which minority group workers have achieved have come through collective bargaining agreements."

"We, therefore, recognize and are in sympathy with the right of the employees of the National Council to seek such protection." No employer can be generally in favor of collective bargaining, but specifically opposed to it in relation to his own establishment and succeed in convincing anyone that he is pro-labor. The Council, which is a sort of holding company for the important national organizations of Negro women, must be



Miss McKenzie

pro-labor or nothing, for it represents the interests of a group of people who are themselves largely the workers, and who are in comparison with white Americans economically insecure, disfranchised and even denied the basic civil liberties. Columbia have been without its support. *Sat. 2-8-47*

THE COUNCIL depends upon voluntary contributions from its member organizations and interested individuals. Its funds are currently at an all-time low and are always unpredictable as to time of receipt and amount. An audit of the books, which was invited by the press release, no doubt would reveal that the Council could not guarantee the annual payment of two \$3,000 salaries, one at \$2,400 and a fourth at \$2,200. It is also a fact, however, that up until Jan. 27, the Council has always paid its workers. In her letter to the membership, Mrs. Bethune states that "Because of the critical financial situation and because of our inability to offer to our staff the security for which they asked and which they deserved, and in order to protect adequately the interest of the Council, we felt that it was necessary to release the entire staff. What is important, however, is that the special committee of the Executive Board refused to negotiate with the staff, as members of Local 27 of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO, or with their representatives. There was never any formal discussion of the terms of the contract proposed by the union, here was no negotiation, no collective bargaining. The special committee never bothered to find out whether or not the union would accept a contract for one year, terminable upon thirty days notice for insufficient funds or for any other causes agreed upon between the parties. By its failure to negotiate, the special committee engaged in its first unfair labor practice. By its summary dismissal of the four workers, it engaged in a second unfair labor practice. A number of predictions have been made that this dispute is headed for the National Labor Relations Board, and in fact a charge was filed by the union with NLRB on Jan. 28. Actually, the problem is not whether there have been unfair labor practices, but whether the NLRB has jurisdiction. Under the Act, the Board has jurisdiction over employers in the forty-eight States who are engaged in interstate commerce, and with regard to Federal territories such as the District of Columbia, it has jurisdiction over employers engaged in business. The Council is a non-profit organization and, so far, the Board's decisions have ex-

Writer Reviews the Facts
In the NCNW-Employes Fund
And Suggests a Solution

THOUGH THE FILING of the charge may be only a symbolic gesture, there is always the hope that the Board may interpret its jurisdiction more broadly, or that the necessity for amending the Act for excluded groups of workers will become clearer. There is in the case between the NCNW and Local 27 a moral issue which supercedes the legal niceties. Certainly the spirit of the National Labor Relations Act has been violated, the Council cannot afford to be put in such a position. I cannot believe that it is the sentiment of the membership of the Council to deplete so from its liberal tradition, nor to join in the labor-baiting tactics currently in vogue. I do not believe that the action taken of the Council, we felt that it was represents what Mrs. Bethune believes in. She has been torn between personal loyalty and intellectual conviction in a way that those of us who love and respect her do not wish to see her endure.

ON THIS BASIS I most strongly urge that the entire Executive Committee of the Council be summoned to Washington and that they rescind the action of their special committee by reinstating the four discharged workers. I suggest further that they then begin to engage in collective bargaining with Local 27, so that those of us in the Council who believe in democratic methods can be proud of it again. Finally, I would suggest that the mandate of the annual convention regarding organization be followed and that our organization be relieved of its present unnecessary financial embarrassment.

By JAMES L. HICKS

WASHINGTON—(NNPA) — The National Council of Negro Women last week summarily dismissed the entire professional staff of its national headquarters here, with the exception of its executive director, after four of its staff members had joined the United Office and Professional Workers of America (CIO) and requested the Council to recognize their union as a bargaining agent.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder-president of the organization, made a special trip here from Charleston, W. Va., to personally

Union Demands 'Too High'

Womens Council
Dismisses Staff
Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier
Sat. 2-8-47

inform the employees of their dismissal after members of the NCNW executive committee reached a decision on the matter.

GIVEN SIX WEEKS' PAY

The four union members dismissed by Mrs. Bethune included Mrs. Gladys G. R. Thomas, business secretary and circulation manager of the Council's quarterly magazine; Mrs. Marian Smith Williams, research secretary; Miss Ellen Randolph, office secretary, and Mrs. Katherine Shryver, public relations secretary. Mrs. Birdie Derrick, a non-union field worker, was also dismissed. Mrs. Bethune gave the women six-weeks' salary as severance pay and told them their dismissal was effective at once.

The dismissed union employees immediately charged that they had been fired as a result of union activities. The Council denied the charge and stated that the employees had been "released" because the organization was not financially able to enter into any contractual agreement at the present time.

In leveling charges of anti-union activities against Mrs. Bethune and the Council, union members said that in deference to Mrs. Bethune they had held an informal conference in December to discuss the union and at the conference had received the warm support of Mrs. Bethune. *Sat. 8-8-47*

SOUGHT "SECURITY"

In claiming that they had been fired by the Council, union members stated that they were well aware of the lack of funds of the Council and said the contract had been presented to the organization not with a view of gaining increases in pay at the present time, but to establish a degree of security in their positions.

The Council, in a statement last Monday said it recognized and was in sympathy with the right of the employees of the National Council to seek union protection, but that it had advised organizations, thus leaving the Council dependent on organization membership fees for its existence and that such fees could not be forcibly exacted from affiliates. The Council in the position of not being able to determine what funds will be received on an annual basis.

For this reason, the statement said, the Council was unable to enter into any contractual agreement.

Mrs. Bethune Okays Office Unionization

Baltimore, Md.
WASHINGTON (ANP)—Office workers of the National Council of Negro women will have union representation from now on, it was disclosed here last Monday with the announcement that Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, NCNW president, had consented to recognize UOPWA as official representative of council workers in contract negotiations. *Sat. 1-11-47*

Viewing this move as a "step forward," Mrs. Bethune told office workers that "this is an important moment. I can see greatly why you would want a union in this office. It is in line with what people are doing everywhere, so you find Mrs. Bethune in a spirit of readiness. Through the years, the council has made attempts to set up a personnel policy and establish a businesslike relation here in our office. Now with the union, we are growing up. A union is just common sense." *Sat. 1-11-47*

slave could buy his freedom on the installment plan.

Contrary to this, Mr. Perry declared, the American and English laws did not recognize marriage or family relationships between slaves, forbade them from testifying against their masters, and did not allow them to acquire property or purchase their freedom.

Mrs. Spraggs Speaks

Mrs. Venice Spraggs, newspaper correspondent, said the fear of war must be removed from the thoughts of women in order that they might be able to embark on a post-war program of permanent betterment. *Sat. 8-16-47*

Emphasizing that the desire for peace springs from the hearts of men, she said that no Truman doctrine or Marshall plan can remove the suspicion and distrust now existing between the United States and Russia.

She urged fuller participation in politics, elimination of juvenile delinquency, and improvement of educational standards as projects which women everywhere should seek to expahd.

Pennant for Council

Dr. Ramon Cabrera Torres, president of the Cuban delegation, presented Mrs. Bertha Lomack of the NCNW with a pennant symbolic of the Cuban Atens and Union Fraternal Clubs.

Remarks of the speakers were translated into English and Spanish by S. Henry Grillo and Mrs. Eunice Lee, teacher of Spanish at Howard University, who acted as interpreters.

Dixie Experiences

Drama was introduced into the evening's festivities when Rosendo Campos Inarqueti, hero of the Cuban War of Independence, arose to protest the treatment accorded him during his few days in the United States.

Inarqueti, speaking in Spanish, related that members of the delegation had been refused service in a Florence, S.C., restaurant while en route to Washington by bus from Miami.

He also said that the group was laughed at and ridiculed when they sought service at Johnson's Restaurant, 1909 14th St., N.W., because they were unable to make their wants known clearly in English.

Visit to Howard

Ramiro Caballero, another member of the delegation, said he was asked to stand up when he attempted to eat in a local five-and-ten-cent store.

The Cuban delegation, consisting of approximately 60 men and women, spent Wednesday visiting Howard University and on Thursday left for New York. While in Washington they stayed at the Dunbar Hotel.

Among the Washingtonians who helped to entertain them at the

NCNW on Tuesday night were Mesdames Jennie Brandon, Dorothy Porter, Mrs. Constance Barber, Dr. Howard Long and Jesse O. Thomas.

Slaves Had Legal, Human Rights Under Spaniards, 'Branded' by Anglo-Saxons

Perry Traces System's Evolution at NCNW

Cuban Fete; Guests Victims of Dixie Mores

WASHINGTON

Differences between the evolution of slavery in the United States and Latin-American countries were recited by Leslie Perry, executive secretary of the National NAACP Bureau, in an address Tuesday night to a delegation of

visiting Cubans at the National Council of Negro Women. He asserted that Spanish legal customs on this question were codified as early as 1262 when "Las Siete Partidas" recognized the sanctity of marriage and permitted the slave, under certain conditions, to testify in court against his master. *Sat. 8-16-47*

Nor did it, he pointed out, declare that colored persons were

slaves by law of nature or innate inferiority as did the Americans. Spanish Law Cited

Under the Spanish law, he said, the slave had the right to demand that his master declare his price, including the provision that the

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF Negro Women was once and could be again our most influential welfare organization. We are pulling for it to come out of its doldrums.

Reports are that the council staff expenses were closed down at the end of the fiscal year (July 1, 1947) and all work at headquarters is now voluntary. Nevertheless Anne Hedgesman has taken over as an executive secretary. Plans call for a branch office on the West Coast. *Chicago, Ill.*
Council representation at the International Assembly of Women in Paris Sept. 28-Oct. 1, boiled down to fact the delegate or delegates would have to pay their own expenses. Mary Bethune does not plan to make the trip but Eunice Hunton Carter has announced she will. *Sat. 9-20-47*

On the question of a real reorganization of the council there is the usual hedging and whistling in the dark. Estelle Riddle who sort of represents the liberal element to the lay membership gets no encouragement, and we note that in plans for the forthcoming Washington convention "Labor" is being ignored or bypassed. If this happens it may be unfortunate because for our money it was ignoring and bypassing labor that brought the council to its present shaky pass.

This way ladies. May we offer our arm?

Deans and Registrars Ask Federal Aid for Education

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 4-5-47

Equality Safeguards Sought by Group Which

Also Urges Continuing President's Commission

HAMPTON, Va.—A public plea for Federal aid to education was issued by the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars last week, during the three-day annual meeting of the association at Hampton Institute.

University:
Registrar F. D. Wilkinson, Howard University; Dean J. T. Williams, Kentucky State College; Dean S. J. Wright, Hampton, and Dean George C. Grant, Morgan State College.

Attending the conference were 85 deans and registrars, who also called for continuation and strengthening of the President's Commission on Higher Education and elected Dean Brailsford R. Brazeal of Morehouse College president of the association.

Safeguards for Equality

"We adjure the present Congress," read the conference resolution, "to make liberal financial grants to the States for elementary, secondary and higher education."

"We urge that such funds be distributed among the States on the basis of need, and that safeguards be provided that will insure equal expenditure of funds on the basis of population within the States."

President Dwight O. W. Holmes of Morgan State College sounded a call to minority groups to campaign for the full realization of democracy at the meeting, during which Dean William H. Bell of Samuel Huston College also spoke.

Officers Elected

In addition to Dr. Brazeal, who succeeds Dean Frederick D. Drew of Livingstone College, officers for 1947-1948 elected at the conference were:

Dean Bertram W. Doyle, Louisville Municipal College, and Registrar J. T. Brooks, Alabama State Teachers College, vice-presidents; Dean J. B. Cade, Southern University, secretary; Mrs. Charles S. Henderson, Arkansas State College, assistant secretary; Registrar C. D. Batcheler, Langston University, treasurer; and Registrar T. C. Meyers, Hampton Institute, editor of the journal.

The following were elected to the Executive Committee:

Dean William H. Bell, Samuel Huston College; Dean Drew, Dean T. E. McKinney, Johnson C. Smith University; and Registrar T. H. Solomon, Prairie View University.

Other speakers and participants included:

A. B. Bonds Jr., President's Commission on Higher Education; Dr. John M. Hunter, Virginia State College; John R. Cottin, Fisk University; Dean Warmoth T. Gibbs, North Carolina A & T College; Dean Earl E. Dawson, Lincoln University (Mo.); Dr. Matthew J. Whitehead, Howard

WASHINGTON, D. C.— NNPA) twelve active banks operated by colored people made a new profit of \$156,000, an increase of 55 percent over 1945. Figures on the Douglass Bank of Kansas City and the Tri-State Bank of Memphis were not included in Mr. Lancaster's totals. They are new banks.

—Delegates to the closing sessions of the National Bankers Association's twenty-second annual convention heard a Government official report that, since 1943 to the present time, not a single banking institution owned and operated by a colored man has been forced into receivership or subjected to liquidation proceedings or has suspended operations for any cause whatever. The report set the total resources of banks operated by colored people at \$29,060,182 and showed that colored banks paid income taxes totaling \$29,000 last year.

The report was made to the bankers by Emmer Martin Lancaster, special assistant to the Secretary of Commerce.

At the final session of NBA delegates reelected all their former offices and appointed a program committee to draw up a new program for the organization.

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Officers reelected included Lorimer D. Milton, president of the Citizens Company of Atlanta, president; E. O. Burke, president of the Consolidated Trust Company of Richmond, Virginia, vice president; J. H. Wheeler, executive vice president of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank of Durham, North Carolina, vice president; M. C. Martin, executive vice president of the Danville Savings Bank, Danville, Va., secretary; W. S. Banks, secretary treasurer of the Consolidated Trust Company, assistant secretary; and Leroy Ridley, executive vice president of the Crown Savings Bank of Newport News Virginia, treasurer.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

President Milton appointed Ridley Wheeler, Martin and Jesse Mitchell, president of the Industrial Bank of Washington, as members of the new program committee.

Lancaster emphasized to the bankers that while there had been no bank failures among banks operated by colored people since 1943 two national banks with total deposits of more than \$5,000,000 have failed and twenty-six other smaller banks have passed into receiverships and are in the process of liquidation. Wed. 7-23-47

His report on banks owned and operated by colored people showed that in 1939 only two such banks had assets of a million dollars but that as of June 30, last, banks operated by colored included one bank with assets of \$6,000,000, once

with assets of \$5,000,000, several with \$4,000,000 and several with \$3,00,000 .

MILLION-DOLLAR BANKS

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Following Mr. Lancaster's report the bankers gave him a unanimous vote of thanks and made him an official statistician on the association's staff. Wed. 7-23-49

The two-day banker's session opened last Wednesday in the Browning Room Howard University's Founders Library with remarks of welcome by Frank Snowden, director of the Howard University Summer School, and Mr. Mitchell of the Industrial Bank, whose organizations were host to the convention.

No Race Bank Failure In Four Years

Journal and Guide
Total Resources Now
Park Norfolk Va.
Exceed 29 Million

Sgt. 7-26-47
By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Delegates to the closing sessions of the National Bankers Association's 22nd annual convention heard a government official report that, since 1943 to the present time, not a single banking institution owned and operated by a colored man has been forced into receivership or subjected to liquidation proceedings or has suspended operations for any cause whatever.

The report was made to the bankers by Emmer Martin Lancaster, special assistant to the Secretary of Commerce.

At the final session the NBA delegates reelected all their former officers and appointed a program committee to draw up a new program for the organization.

OFFICERS REELECTED

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National Bankers Association

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BANKS MADE PROFIT

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The two-day bankers' sessions opened Wednesday in the Browning Room of Howard University's Founders Library, with remarks of welcome by Frank Snowden, director of the Howard University summer school, and Mr. Mitchell of the Industrial Bank, whose organizations were host to the convention.

Following a memorial service to the late Major Richard R. Wright, Sr., one of the founders of the NBA, the convention heard a discussion of bonds and investments led by Daniel W. Bell, president of the American Security and Trust Company of Washington.

DISCUSS PERSONNEL RELATIONS

Discussions on public and personnel relations and loans and discounts were held during the Wednesday afternoon sessions with Aaron Day Jr., assistant secretary of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, leading the personnel relations discussions and Hilleary G. Hoskinson Sr., vice president of the Riggs National Bank of Washington, discussing loans and discounts.

At a public meeting Wednesday night the delegates heard addresses by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, Howard president, and Edward H. Foley Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Music for the evening program was furnished by the Howard University summer school choir under the direction of Miss Evelyn Davidson.

Thursday morning's sessions concerned internal bank management with a discussion on that subject being led by Richard A. Norris, executive vice president of the Lincoln National Bank of Washington, and a discussion of training for a bank career led by S. C. B. Upham, deputy comptroller of the Currency in the Treasury Department.

With President Milton as principal speaker, the convention officially closed with a dinner at Harrison's Cafe last Thursday night.

Nation's Bankers Told:

All But One Bank in Million-Dollar Class

BY JAMES L. HICKS, NNPA Staff Writer Sept. 7-26-47

WASHINGTON—Delegates to the closing sessions of the National Bankers Association's twenty-second annual convention heard a Government official report that, since 1943 to the present time, not a single banking institution owned and operated by a colored man has been forced into receivership or subjected to liquidation proceedings or has suspended operations for any cause whatever.

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BANKERS MEET—Prominent bankers hold an informal chat at the annual meeting of the National Bankers Association in Washington, July 16-17. Left to right: Dr. C. C. Spaulding, Durham, N. C.; Jesse Mitchell, Washington, D. C.; L. D. Milton, Atlanta, Ga. (president of the Asso-

Low Savings Bank of Newport News, Va., treasurer.

MAKES APPOINTMENTS

President Milton, appointed Messrs. Ridley, Wheeler, Martin and Jesse Mitchell, president of the Industrial Bank of Washington, as members of the new program committee. *Sat. 7-26-47*

Mr. Lancaster's report on banks owned and operated by colored people showed that in 1939 only two such banks had assets of a million dollars but that of June 30, last, banks operated by colored people included one bank with assets of \$6,000,000, one with assets of \$5,000,000, several with \$4,000,000 and several with \$3,000,000.

"In fact," he said, "there is today only one bank owned and operated by colored people which has assets under a million dollars."

Edward A. Foley, assistant secretary of the treasury, was scheduled to address the bankers at a public meeting to be held in the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel at Howard university last Wednesday night. *3211*

Lorimer D. Milton, president of the association and also president of the Citizens Saving and Trust company, Atlanta, was scheduled to deliver the annual president's message to the convention at a banquet Thursday night to be held at Harrison's cafe.

Other speakers who were on the program included: Daniel W. Bell, president of the American Security Trust Company of Washington; Aaron Day, Jr., assistant secretary of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company; Hilleary Geology to him by Mr. Spaulding Hoskinson, Sr., vice president of the Riggs National Bank of Washington; Richard A. Morris, president of the District of Columbia Bankers Association, and C. B. Upham, deputy comptroller of the Currency in the Treasury Department. *The Black Dispatch*

The convention was to be welcomed to Washington by Jesse P. Mitchell, president of the Industrial Bank, and Professor Frank Snowden, director of the Howard university summer school.

Youngest of the banks represented at the convention is the New Douglas Bank of Kansas City, Kansas, which opened its doors this month with H. W. Sewing as president. *OKla. City, OKla.*

Another bank represented for the first time at the convention was the Tri-State Bank of Memphis, of which Dr. J. E. Walker is president. *Sat. 7-26-47*

Africa Sound Investment Field, Bankers Advised

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Nwankwo Chukwuemeka of Ni

BOLEY BANK HAS REPRESENTATION

OKla. City, OKla. *Sat. 7-26-47*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July — (NNPA) — Delegates to the National Bankers' Association annual convention, held here July 16-17, represent thirteen colored establishments with assets totaling more than \$30,000,000.

Emmer Martin Lancaster, special adviser to the Secretary of Commerce, who is currently compiling data on the thirteen banks, said last Tuesday that his uncompleted report indicates that the assets of these banks exceed \$30,000,000. *The Black Dispatch*

The last report, which Lancaster prepared for the Commerce Department, was published in 1944 and showed that in 1934 eleven colored banks had assets of \$15,175,983. *OKla. City, OKla.*

With the Industrial Bank of Washington and the Department of Economics and Businesses of Howard university acting as hosts, the convention was scheduled to open here Wednesday. C. C. Spaulding, president of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank of Durham, North Carolina, was on the program to deliver a eulogy to Major Richard R. Wright, founder of the National Bankers' Association. *July 19, 1947 Sat.*

Major Wright, who died July 2, was scheduled to address the opening session of the convention. The eleven older banks, which are members of the association, include: Citizens' & Southern Bank and Trust Co., Philadelphia; the Citizens' Savings Bank and Trust Co., Nashville, Tennessee; the Citizens' Trust Co., Atlanta; Consolidated Bank and Trust Co., Richmond, Virginia; the Crown Savings Bank, Newport News, Virginia; the Danville Savings Bank and Trust Co., Danville, Virginia; the Farmers State Bank, Boley, Oklahoma; the Fraternal Bank and Trust Co., Fort Worth, Texas; the Industrial Bank of Washington; the Mechanics & Farmers Bank, Durham; North Carolina, and the Victory Savings Bank, Columbia, South Carolina. *7-19-47*

The delegates voted unanimously to revise the association's by-laws; appointed a program committee for the ensuing year; and authorized the executive committee to select the meeting place for the 1948 convention.

Officers re-elected were: the president of the Citizens' Trust Co., Atlanta, president; E. C. Burke, Richmond, and J. H. Wheeler, Durham, N.C., vice presidents; M. C. Martin, Danville, Va., secretary; W. S. Banks, Richmond, assistant secretary; and LeRoy F. Ridley, Newport News, Va., treasurer.

Members of the program committee are: Mr. Ridley, chairman; Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Martin, Leon A. Reed and Jesse Mitchell, president, Industrial Bank, Washington. *Sat. 7-26-47*

geria, West Africa, a student at Howard University, told delegates at the closing business session of the first post-war National Bankers Association at Howard University last Thursday about business opportunities in Africa, and urged them to expand their international program and perspective.

"The Europeans are exploiting the country," he told the bankers, "why don't you invest in the African field? We want to do business with you."

Emmer M. Lancaster, special adviser of the Secretary of Commerce, gave a statistical report on banking. He said that incomplete reports from data he is compiling on the 13 banks represented at the two-day convention, indicated that their total assets exceed \$30 million. *Sat. 7-26-47*

The last report he prepared for the Commerce Department and published in 1944, showed that, in 1943, the total assets of 11 banks associated with the group exceeded \$15 million. *Afro-American Baltimore, Md.*

Publicity Emphasized

Mr. Lancaster urged the bankers to support a better publicity program for the sake of the layman who is not properly informed on the soundness of banks owned and operated by us, and is therefore skeptical in doing business with them. *20a (6)*

Richard Dana of Princeton University, and Miss Ethel Philpott of Chicago, representing the Interracial Workshop, explained the group's campaign to break down segregation in Washington and emphasized the need for financial aid.

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Members of the program committee are: Mr. Ridley, chairman; Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Martin, Leon A. Reed and Jesse Mitchell, president, Industrial Bank, Washington. *Sat. 7-26-47*

The convention closed Thursday evening with the annual dinner at Harrison's restaurant.

Treasury Official Speaks

Edward H. Foley Jr., assistant Secretary of the Treasury, guest speaker on Wednesday evening, stressed the strategic role banking plays in the community.

"All other types of activity depend upon it for aid and assistance," he asserted, "while banking depends upon the rest of the community for its customers and profits."

He pointed out that banking tends to be prosperous or depressed in proportion to either trend and now that business is prosperous, there is no reason why it should not continue.

1946 Big Year

"This prosperity is particularly satisfying to me," he declared "because it is evidence that we are making real progress toward providing equal opportunities to all Americans which will mean equal rights and the same quality of freedom for all."

Mr. Foley reported that last year was one of the best years in the banking history of the United States, and that, from all indications, 1947 will be even greater.

He said his purpose was not that of congratulating members of the National Bankers Association on the prosperity of their industry but to thank them for services rendered to the Government during the war and the post-war adjustment.

Bankers Commended

He congratulated the bankers particularly for their co-operation with the Treasury Department in connection with the savings bond program.

In stressing the achievement of "one world," Mr. Foley urged that we realize here in the United States, and then carry to the world, the message of equality of opportunity for all classes of citizens. *Sat. 7-26-47*

Amity Needed

"Co-operation and amity between races here at home is a long step toward co-operation and amity between nations," he emphasized.

"Your association is one of the many influences working toward this greater co-operation and amity at home: and I know that, with the passing years, your message will reach an ever-widening segment of the whole community."

Other Delegates

Other convention delegates were:

Mrs. J. H. Mitchell, B. Doyle Mitchell, vice-president; J. Franklin Wilson, Col. Campbell C. Johnson, Talley R. Holmes, Dr. Claude P. Carmichael, directors, Industrial Bank, Washington; Alam B. Daves, John R. Pinkett, R. W. Harris, James M. Nabritt Jr., W. Blocker, Gustav Auzenne Jr., James Tucker, Nicholas C. Anagnos, Wendell Sutler, F. M. Snowden Jr., H. N. Fitzhugh, G. Fredrick Stanton,

J. W. Cromwell, Joseph F. Harris, Daniel W. Bell.

Hilleary G. Hoskinson Sr., Citizens Trust Company, Atlanta; Mrs. N. B. Archer, C. C. Spaulding, president Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Durham, N. C.; J. H. Wheeler, J. S. Stewart, G. W. Cox, Aaron Day Jr.; Frank D. Jackson, William T. Boykins, William W. Davis and Mrs. Verna Ridley, Crown Saving Bank, Newport News, Va.; I. W. Taylor, president, Danville (Va.) Savings Bank and Trust Company; N. T. Williams, I. C. Hunt, W. B. Muse, Martinsville, Va.; Dr. J. Luck and E. G. Adams, Danville, Va.; Dr. J. E. Walker, Memphis, Tennessee Tri-State Bank;

Elmer Henderson, Memphis; L. Williams, Loan and Trust Company, Birmingham; and H. W. Sewing, president, Douglass State Bank, Kansas City, Kan.

The Capitalist Department

THE NEGRO BANKERS have dropped "Negro" and are now the "National Bankers Association."

Last week in Washington convention they exhibited further signs of conformity. *Chicago Defender*

Discussion of the labor supply from which these 13 strong government-insured banks have to draw new clerks, tellers and such, hit a touchy spot. Several of these bank president gents looking as sleek and well-fed as Negro doctors, opined that the present crop is pretty putrid. Our pal "C. C." said it looked to him as if they would have to use workers who are not even high school grads. This got a rise out of Howard U.'s Commerce and Finance Dept., who said in effect: Nerts, we are training more than enough and supply and demand only has to get together. *Chicago Defender*

A gentleman from old Virginny then orated about how these upstart young trained secretaries and clerks turn up their noses if you offer them \$25 a week. He said they should be happy to "interne like doctors" for practically nothing a week for a year or so to learn the business. *7-26-47*

Finally Banker Luck from Danville sobered things by saying, "Maybe some of the fault is ours. We can't get good workers for poor salaries." And Jessie Lewis reminded that the Lincoln National Bank in D. C. whose representative was presiding, has 35 millions in resources, more than the 13 Negro-controlled banks combined.

Bar Association Hits Restrictive Covenants

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 4-19-47
Approves Amending New Jersey's Preiser Act;
Andrews to Attack Housing Bias in New York

NEWARK, N.J.—Barristers at the National Bar Association's regional convention at the Alumni House on Saturday unanimously acted against restrictive covenants and housing discrimination.

Some 50 lawyers approved an amendment to the Preiser Act in New Jersey which has no provision prohibiting the separation of one race of people from the other in housing.

William T. Andrews, member of the New York legislature, reported he would move to amend the restrictive covenants and housing discrimination existing in his State. Sat. 4-19-47

Eight Sessions Held
The convention, slated for two days, ended on Saturday after eight sessions.

A welcome address was given by J. Mercer Burrell, third vice-president of the NBA, followed by a discourse on "Why a National Bar Association" by Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander, Philadelphia, secretary of the association.

Speaking on the prestige of colored lawyers before the Supreme Courts, Raymond Pace Alexander, Philadelphia, stated that such lawyers now present their subjects directly to the Supreme bench instead of having white lawyers to act for them. Sat. 4-19-47

Judge Mollison Speaks
Another highlight speaker was Judge Irving C. Mollison of the United States Customs Court, whose subject was "Procedure in Customs Court."

Other discussions were led by James W. Johnson, collector of internal revenue of the Third New York District, on administrative problems in the collector's office, and by Robert Carter, New York, who spoke on "Civil Rights." "Problems of a Lawyer" were discussed by J. Leroy Jordan of Elizabeth, and "Restrictive Covenants" by Assemblyman Andrews.

Dickerson Unable to Attend
Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago, president of the National Bar Association, failed to attend the convention because of illness.

Herbert H. Tate, Newark, member of the State Anti-discrimination Commission, and the Hon. Jo-

seph S. Mitchell, assistant attorney general of Massachusetts, presided at the sessions.

Logan W. McWilson is regional director.

Bar Group Raps Racism As Area Sessions Close

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

By HOWARD B. WOODS
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS—Going on record condemning practices of discrimination and pledging themselves to "work untiringly for the passage

of comprehensive civil rights statutes and ordinances in their respective communities," delegates to Region 5 of the National Bar Association closed their two-day meeting here late Saturday.

The sessions, held at the Pine Street YMCA, with the exception of one public meeting, began on Friday, Sept. 5, and ended the following day. Sat. 9-13-47

The resolution on discrimination came after Henry W. Wheeler, who has led a picket line on theatre Jim Crow in St. Louis, nightly since the "Carmen Jones" opening in November, 1946, appeared before the body and made a brief appeal.

The resolution specifically mentioned the theatres in St. Louis and Kansas City and "all other discriminatory practices at war with the ideals of democracy."

The group commended all groups working to "make democracy work" pointing out that although the Catholic church has opened the doors of their institutions of higher learning, discrimination yet exists in the elementary schools (public and parochial).

Earl B. Dickerson, president, National Bar Association, was principal speaker Friday night at the St. Paul AME Church. Sat. 9-13-47

Dickerson, speaking on the Fourteenth Amendment of the U. S. Constitution, said every state in the union is violating the law of the nation when it allows laws to be passed denying citizenship rights to any part of its citizenry.

Those registering from other

cities were: Earl Dickerson, Chicago, Elmer C. Jackson, Kansas City, Kans.; L. F. Bradley, Kansas City, Kans.; A. B. Howard, Kansas City, Kans.; Oliver W. Johnson, San Antonio, Tex.; J. J. Bruce, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Louis J. Clymer, Kansas City, Mo.

St. Louisans registered were: Emanuel Williams, J. Claybourne Bush, Henry D. Espy, John A. Dav- Robert L. Witherspoon, Lula M. Howard, Joseph McDuffie, S. E. Garner, William N. Hutchinson; David M. Grant, Scoeyel Richardson, D. T. Lawson, Harrison Hol- lie, John W. Harvey, Virgil Lucas, Dan W. Bowles, Ellis Out- law, Thomas P. Clarke, William A. Cole, Freeman L. Martin, S. R. Redmond, Margaret Bush Wilson.

National Bar Association

New Asst. Attorney Generalship In View

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.
Thu. 12-4-47
WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Discarding a prepared speech, Attorney General Tom C. Clark last Friday night at the Interior Department made an impromptu speech to the National Bar Association that brought such prolonged applause that he had to take a second bow.

Also present and speaking extemporaneously was Associate Justice Wiley Rutledge of the United States Supreme Court, who also was roundly applauded. Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson of the Supreme Court and Associate Justice Henry W. Edgerton of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia also were present but did not speak. They were simply introduced to the audience.

Sharing the program with Attorney General Clark was James M. Baugh former United States Attorney for the Virgin Islands and now chief of the Caribbean section of the United Nations. He spoke on the subject, "The United Nations and Non-Self-Governing Territories."

Thu. 12-4-47
Mr. Clark pointed out in his speech that the Justice Department has various divisions dealing with property rights but has only a section to deal with civil rights.

RECOMMENDATIONS SEEN
It is his purpose as soon as the Congress returns after the Christmas holidays, he announced, to recommend the creation in the Justice Department of a new assistant attorney generalship.

The new assistant attorney general he said will have the responsibility of screening all cases relating to civil rights that come into the Justice Department and to prosecute "vigorously" these that the facts warrant prosecution.

He also announced that the Justice Department is working on a suggestion to the Congress for strengthening the existing civil rights status.

"They ask me 'Are you for an anti-lynching law?' he said. 'I am a lawyer that doesn't like to be anti,' he declared. 'I am for a law that will strengthen the civil rights statutes and bring into reality the equal protection under the law that the Constitution of the United States guarantees to every man, woman and child in this country.'"

TO FIT PATTERN

Mr. Clark told the lawyers that he wanted to talk to them "because you can be most helpful to me, and I just need some help at times." He asked them to study the civil rights laws when they return-

Association at a public meeting, in the Department of the Interior auditorium, attended by more than 600 persons. 12-3-47

"I don't suppose we can say that wars have been done away with," he said, "because when the stakes are high, men will gamble."

The trials have shown, however, that "wars are crimes for which statesmen are liable, and so we think a service has been done for law. Wed. 12-3-47

Justice Francis E. Rivers of the New York City Court spoke following Justice Jackson.

CRIME BEFORE ALL
Commenting on the international tribunal's condemnation of the Nazi's persecution of racial and religious groups, Judge Rivers said dis-

crimination against minorities "should be looked upon as a crime by all Americans, not only as a means of waging war but in getting the unfair treatment or preference. Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago, re-

Atlanta '48 Meeting Place Of National Bar

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The Nuremberg trials demonstrated that four nations can get together, when they wish, in a rule of law. Associate Supreme Court Jus-

ice Robert H. Jackson said last Sunday. Wed. 12-3-47

Justice Jackson, who headed the American legal delegation for the trials, spoke before the National Bar Association at a public meeting, in the Department of the Interior auditorium, attended by more than 600 persons. 12-3-47

...ing president of the Bas Association, was chairman of the meeting, which concluded the organization's

three-day convention.

NEW OFFICERS

Newly elected officers indicate: Thurman L. Dodson, Washington president; Loren Miller, Los Angeles first president; W. Harold Flowers, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, second secretary; Lucia Thomas, Chicago assistant secretary, and Harold T. Gassaway, Cleveland City Council member, treasurer.

Atlanta, Georgia, was selected as the 1948 convention site.

Appointment of Charles R. H. also appointment of Charles H. Houston, local attorney, for appointment by President Truman as a commissioner of the District of Columbia to succeed Guy Mason whose term has expired.

The group gave Mr. Houston a tremendous ovation when he was presented after the resolution was passed.

Civil Rights Report Favored

Race Prejudice Blasted At Nat'l Bar Convention

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa

2at. 12-6-47

By LEM GRAVES
(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—Emphasis on protecting the civil rights of minorities and extending first-class citizenship to all Americans, regardless of race, color or religion, dominated the three-day convention of the National Bar Association, which closed here last Sunday.

In the final public meeting of the convention, Justice Robert H. Jackson of the United States Supreme Court addressed the delegates and several hundred friends on the subject of the "Nuremberg War Crimes Trials."

VINSON ATTENDS

In previous meetings during the convention, two other Supreme Court justices, Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson and Associate Justice Wiley Rutledge, had participated on the program and heard lawyers who, in a few days, are scheduled to appear before the Supreme Court to argue restrictive covenant cases, denounce discrimination and launch a full-fledged campaign against this evil.

DICKERSON SPEAKS

In the opening remarks, President Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago pointed out that the philosophy on which World War II was based was one of racial superiority and disregard for the liberties of minorities.

Loren Miller of Los Angeles, in introducing Justice Jackson, suggested that the German war crimes trials should serve to point up the dangers of racial oppression.

LAUDS TRIALS

Following the main address, Justice Francis E. Rivers of New York City Court, in response, declared: "We would like to see the principles outlined by the Nuremberg trials become so much a part of the thinking of civilized people that persecution of human beings because of race will be thought of as a crime."

Justice Jackson, chief prosecutor at the trials, in recounting the story of procedures in the war trials, emphasized the danger of getting one's mind twisted about the inferiority of other races.

Thurman Dodson, newly elected president of the association, spoke

WASHINGTON—"Your organization lends strength to the effort of all good Americans to make of our law a more perfect instrument for the rendering of justice to all men without regard to race, color, ancestry or creed."

This sentence was part of a letter from President Harry S. Truman to the National Bar Association, which was read by President Earl Dickerson on the occasion of the association's final public meeting last Sunday.

briefly. Mrs. Sadie T. Alexander of Philadelphia, member of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, challenged Washington to correct the undemocratic evils existing here, and urged the support of all the people for the recommendations of the President's re-

port. George W. Parker, Terrell Smith, Detroit, third vice president; Law School dean, asked the invocation and pronounced the benediction.

In his annual report on Friday, President Dickerson proposed a national bar foundation for research and study into the legal resources available in defense of civil liberties aimed at "wiping out dual citizenship in a democracy." The proposal was accepted.

A panel, led by Spottswood Robinson III of Richmond, Va., discussed interstate transportation problems. Charles Houston of Washington, and Sidney A. Jones of Chicago were panel members.

FAVORS REPORT

On Friday afternoon, Robert J. Silberstein, executive secretary of the National Lawyers Guild, declared that the guild favored full implementation of the President's Civil Rights report.

A highlight of the evening session, Friday, was the address of U. S. Attorney General Tom Clark, who announced that he planned to ask Congress for a special assistant to handle civil rights cases and to ask Congress for additional statutes in the civil rights field. He promised more vigorous prosecution of civil rights cases.

Judge James A. Cobb of Washington presided over a panel which featured restrictive covenants. William M. Graves, Detroit, discussed judicial enforcement of contract, while George L. Vaughn, St. Louis, attacked agreements which deny citizenship rights.

Officers elected by the convention were: Thurman Dodson, Washington, president; Loren Miller, Los Angeles, first vice president; W. Harold Flowers, Pine Bluff, Ark., second vice president; Chester

The twenty-third annual convention will be held in Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 16 to 19, 1948.

Beautyicians Open School as Convention Date Looms

Baltimore, Md.
National Beauty Culturists' League Confab

Preceded by 1-Week Institute of Cosmetology

Sat. 8-16-47
BALTIMORE Mary L. Milton and Willie M. The Teachers' Institute of Cos-Davis of St. Louis; Ethel P. Fos-metologist sponsored by the Na-tor, Winston-Salem; Mabel Jack-tional Beauty Culturists' League son and Willie Whitted, Ports-got under way on Monday at themouth; Nora Williams, Indian-Aper Beauty School, 1856 Penn-apolis; and Ruth Valentine, Nor-sylvania Ave. with some 22 beau-folk.

ticians on hand for the opening Their models are Sammie Al-len, Juanita Barbee of St. Louis,

essions. The week-long institute is a Virginia Stokes of Lynchburg, forerunner of the league's 1947 Delphia Pace of Durham, Allener national convention which will Wallace and Mayme Tilghman of open on Aug. 10 with headquarters Baltimore, Elizabeth Brown of at the Monumental Elks' Home, Kentucky.

1528 Madison Ave.

Dean of the institute is Mrs. included lectures and seminars on Priscilla D. Lewis of Indianapolis. the blood, skin and hair.

For school owners and instructors Light therapy, facials, manicur-the institute will demonstrate ing and pedicuring will be fea-means of improving curricular of tured on Wednesday; shampoos, beauty schools; for operators and rinsing, tinting on Thursday. Fri-shop managers, it will aid in the day's program includes shaping, better execution of all phases of styling, permanent and cold wav-ing, cold curl on pressed hair, beauty culture. French braids; school and shop

Curriculum Outlined

The institute curriculum will in-clude the following: hair styling, marcel, finger, croquingnole cold and permanent waving; flat, marcel, paper and sculpture curls, various types of shampoos, facials, mani-curing and pedicuring, tints.

Staff members giving instruction and demonstrations in the sessions daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. include Mrs. Cordelia G. Johnson, of Jer-sey City, N.J., national president of the league; Ruth Johnson, St. Louis, assistant dean; Sophia Smith of Louisville, division chairman; Lola Wallace of St. Louis, Allura Hamme of Memphis; L. Haley Thompson of Kansas City, Mo.; Mary E. Patterson of Little Rock; Alma Nicholas of Birmingham; Delphia Pace and David A. Julius.

Styling Emphasized

According to Mrs. Lewis con-siderable emphasis at the institute will be placed on moar hoar oah the operator will design a coiffure most becoming to the contour of the customer's head and face. There is a definite upward trend in hair styles, and an attractive looking effect is achieved by a combination of waves and curls.

Cold waves, for both pressed and unpressed hair, are becoming more popular. The hair is set with the use of curlers after be-ing lubricated with a special

oil. *Sat. 8-16-47*
Operators and Models

Among operators participating in the sessions are Hattie Baker.

The institute program for today included lectures and seminars on the blood, skin and hair. Light therapy, facials, manicuring and pedicuring will be featured on Wednesday; shampoos, rinsing, tinting on Thursday. Friday's program includes shaping, styling, permanent and cold waving, cold curl on pressed hair, French braids; school and shop ethics.

Several outstanding leaders in the professions, to be named later, will also participate in the Friday seminars.

Conference of Insurance Agency Officers Held of Need for More Intensive Training

Delegates From 55 Companies Attend;
Group Feted at Luncheon by AFRO

BALTIMORE

During increased professional training for insurance personnel and a more effective public relations program, M. C. Clarke, president of the National Negro Insurance Association, sounded the keynote of the 1947 Agency Officers Conference held here over the weekend.

Addressing 91 executives and delegates in the Masonic Temple, conference headquarters, Mr. Clarke launched the three-day training with an inspiring speech that called for "an aggressive, assertive program."

Representatives from 55 companies, employing over 12,000 persons in 23 States and the District of Columbia attended the conference for the purpose of planning the 1948 National Negro Insurance work.

AFRO's Luncheon Guests

Between sessions Thursday, 29 delegates were guests of AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers at a luncheon in the Masonic Temple dining room. Furman L. Templeman, AFRO personnel manager, extended a formal welcome on behalf of the company. C. L. Spaulding of North Carolina Mutual and George B. Murphy also spoke.

At the initial meeting Thursday, Willard W. Allen, president of Southern Life Insurance Co., introduced Herbert M. Boone, secretary of state, who spoke on behalf of Gov. W. Preston Lane, unable to attend because of legislative duties.

Mr. Boone, an insurance man for 15 years, welcomed the group and pointed out that Maryland is one of the nation's insurance centers, with 47 home offices located here.

More Training Urged

In the opening address, Mr. Clarke declared that screening and additional training is needed at all levels adding that "agency personnel can be no stronger than the material personnel."

Pointing out at present day conditions the speaker asserted: "I believe that already there is duplication in some of the agencies. I don't believe we have too many companies, but I am

sure we need to build larger and stronger forces."

He pointed out further that "proper recruiting, training and supervision would solve our personnel problems."

Mr. Clarke concluded by expressing the hope that "in the very near future, our association will institute membership standards that will increase public confidence in all of our companies."

Delegates Go to Work

Immediately after the main address, C. L. Townes, chairman of the insurance week committee appointed four committees to formulate plans for next year's observance. The committees will report on Friday.

Campaign Goal 60 Million

Conferees fixed the quota of new business they expected to write during National Insurance Week, to be held the second week in May, at \$60,000,000 Saturday, as they close their three-day conference here.

The 1947 drive, headed by C. L. Townes, executive secretary and agency director of Virginia Mutual Life Insurance Co., netted \$50,000,000 in new premiums.

With headquarters at the Masonic Temple, the conferences was guest of the Southern Life Insurance Co., the Mutual Benefit Society, the Underwriters' Association of Maryland and Insurance Managers' Association of Baltimore.

AFRO President Speaks

Representing citizenry of Baltimore, Carl Murphy, president of the AFRO-AMERICAN Co., on Saturday morning recalled that hard work and long hours were paths that had led insurance companies to success.

Others to address the group were Woodley E. Lawrence, president of the underwriters; W. Emmett Coleman, president of the Managers' Association; and Claude E. Hanley, insurance commissioner of Maryland.

To Meet in New Orleans

W. Emerson Brown, vice-president and manager of the Southern Life, was general chairman of arrangements. The next meeting of the planning group is to be held in New Orleans.

Among entertainment features offered visiting delegates was the dance at the YWCA, Morgan

State College and Bluefield State College football game Saturday.

NNIA Conference Delegates

BALTIMORE

According to the registrar of the National Negro Insurance Association, the following delegates are in attendance:

AFRO-AMERICAN Life Insurance Co., Jacksonville, Fla.—Robert P. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leonard Lewis, M. L. Argrett, J. A. Batts, J. F. Betsch and Charles Simmons.

Atlanta Life Insurance Insurance Co.—Cyrus Campfield;

Bradford's Funeral Service, Inc., Birmingham—E. A. Bradford;

Central Life Insurance Co., Tampa, Fla.—Roland J. Yates and Raynell Sloan;

Domestic Life and Accident Co., Louisville, Ky.—J. E. Smith; Dunbar Life Insurance Co., Cleveland, Ohio—M. C. Clark, D. C. Chandler, Miss Winifred Elmore;

Excelsior Life Insurance Co.—Dallas, Texas—A. Prestwood, Federal Life Insurance Co., Washington D.C.—Rupert B. Clark; Fireside Mutual Insurance Co., Columbus, Ohio—A. P. Bentley;

Great Lakes Mutual, Detroit—E. Shell; Good Citizens Mutual Benefit Association, New Orleans—J. M. Simon, J. A. Holtry;

Guaranty Life Insurance Co., Savannah, Ga.—B. C. Ford; Jackson Mutual Life, Chicago—William Collier, Leonard J. Livingston, Marshall Bynum; Keystone Life Insurance Co., New Orleans—J. Hall Bolden, Marcus Neustadter, Jr.;

Lincoln Industrial Life Insurance Co., Birmingham—Henry Jones; Louisiana Industrial Life, New Orleans—A. Victor Williams; Mammoth Life and Accident, Louisville—Mrs. M. Mae Street-Kidd; Metropolitan Funeral System Association, Detroit—Carter Jones, E. E. Fort, Charles C. Diggs;

North Carolina Mutual, Durham, N.C.—C. C. Spaulding, George W. Cox; Peoples Industrial Life Insurance Co., New Orleans—John L. St. Charles, Sidney Dabon, H. J. Christophe; Pilgrim Health and Life, Augusta, Ga.—M. M. Scott, J. Thomas Walker.

Protective Industrial Insurance Co., Birmingham—S. L. Belle, H. D. Colze; Provident Home Industrial Mutual, Philadelphia—Bryant H. Williams, W. B. Williams, Governor Williams, Lloyd Stith, Robert Bonner, Eager Shell, J. H. Blanks;

Richmond Beneficial, Richmond, Va.—Sheridan Jackson Jr.; Independent Order of St. Luke, Richmond—J. S. Carrington; Security Life Insurance, Jackson, Miss.—W. H. Williams Victor J. Jones, L. Allen, Jack H. Young;

Southern Aid Society, Inc., Richmond—T. I. Roberts, J. Hall Jr., H. H. Southall; Southern Life, Baltimore—Emerson Jolly, James A. Jackson, Wendell P. Alston the Rev. W. W. Jackson; Standard Industrial Life Insurance Co., New Orleans—E. W. Sims;

Superior Life Insurance Society,

Detroit—M. B. Houston, E. B. Hutchins; Supreme Industrial Life, New Orleans—Frank J. Walker, Henry W. Citizen, Rayfield Jackson; Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co., Chicago—J. G. Ish Jr., Mrs. Helen J. Bluford, A. Lindsay;

Union Mutual Association, Philadelphia—Henry Wilkerson; Unity Mutual, Chicago—N. N. Martin; Universal Life, Memphis, Tenn.—H. H. Gillian, B. G. Olive Jr.; Victory Mutual, Chicago—Conrad T. Smith, Ralph W. Parson, G. W. Jones; Virginia Mutual Benefit, Richmond—D. E. Longley, C. L. Townes, A. J. Ruffin

M. C. Clark Is Elected Head of Insurance Ass'n

DETROIT—In its twenty-seventh annual meeting here last week, the National Negro Insurance Association elected M. C. Clark, Dunbar Mutual Life Insurance Company of Cleveland, Ohio, as president for the coming year and selected New Orleans, La., as the scene of its next convention.

Other officers elected were W. Ellis Stewart, Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, Chicago, first vice president; Joseph A. Faison, Provident Home Industrial Mutual Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia, second vice president; A. P. Bentley, Fireside Mutual Life Insurance Company, Columbus, Ohio, third vice-president.

55 MEMBER FIRMS

Stressing the fact that the association now represents more than eighty million dollars with fifty-five member companies, the convention went on record as sponsoring closer cooperation with the Community Chest in various cities and the development of a more thorough training program for life insurance agents. The convention opened with a public meeting June 24, at which Dr. Charles H. Wesley of Wilberforce University delivered the principal address. The general session began the following morning and continued through Friday, June 27. The convention was divided into three main sessions—the general session, the agency session and the medical session—each of which held programs throughout the week.

The host insurance companies of Detroit provided a full program of social activities for the delegates throughout the week.

Indian Summer

MY DAY! AS ELEANOR ROOSEVELT SAYS, things sure get in a mull of a mess. Negro doctors in convention couldn't muster gumption to take action on the National Health Insurance Act, and tabled it for the second straight year, altho they're on record with Congress as indorsing it. But what nearly scared the gabardine slacks off them was a proposed resolution against racial discrimination in medical practice. Some southern brothers pleaded: "Please don't pass this. We have to be thankful for small favors and get along down home."

Some militant brothers pointed out that if the poor beaten colored and white sharecroppers in Mississippi, and tobacco workers in North Carolina can unite and speak out against segregation, surely the Negro medics could. Somebody else pointed out that even Mordecai Johnson of Howard U. has stopped shushing because "Congress might get mad and cut our appropriation," and speaks out now and criticizes Congress, the government and anybody. But still the Negro doctors were scared and tabled the resolution indefinitely. Sat.

312 Daily World
Roscoe Dunjee

Sat. 2-15-49
W. R. Maynard, manager of the Jones Valley Finance Company was named the Most Outstanding Business Man of the Year by the

And then there is the capital gains of Negroes, representing not the money they annually spend, but the amount of hard cash actually saved and lying dormant in banks. Recent reports from the 13 Negro banks, as compiled by Emmer Martin Lancaster, of the Department of Commerce show Negro banks have deposits totaling \$30,000,000. But this is a mere drop in the bucket as compared with what Negroes today have on deposit in white banks. Despite the fact that Negro banks, as a financial unit, weathered the depression of the thirties better than white banks, the gen-

A few Negroes, depending upon their individual resourcefulness, have successfully traveled upon unchartered seas and become wealthy, while our schools blunder along in the belief that there should be no education in fields where there are no current employment opportunities. Too many Negro educators have embraced this false philosophy of human development, and have failed to realize that education should teach the individual to control the environment where he lives. We know of cases where Negroes have quite accidentally started doing things in unapproved economic fields and then become immensely wealthy. For instance, a Negro who started working in a junk yard and learned how to evaluate metals, is today well on the way towards the millionaire class. Why should we not teach metallurgy in our high schools? Another Negro who by chance was given unusual opportunities in a bottling works at a very early age, is today one of the most successful business men in the community where he resides. Why should Negro boys be denied the right to learn technical arts and skills on the theory that there are no employment opportunities for them. Give

The meeting at Tampa this week has to do with thisfarmer before he plans his course of study. It can be proper-ask. The recent revamping of educational processes, asly done in no other way. No longer may we assume that be-exposed by the Atlanta Survey made by Dr. Joseph Pierce,hind cloistered walls all vision comes. The forester earlyand the gradual installation of distributive education courseslearns the need of an ax but he cannot make one; this isin high schools all over the nation indicate that the Negrotrue also of the farmer and the plow, and the hunter whoeducator is beginning to grasp the vision he should have inneeds a gun. This is where science and art find their place, but the teacher would never think of the ax, the plow or the realm of instruction and training.

gun unless the man who needed one told him about it. Let us hope that at Tampa there will be a meeting of minds having to do with strengthening the black man's economic underpinning in America. Great challenges stand out in the present era for wisdom, knowledge and understanding.



Sat-8-2-47
A. G. GASTON, was reelected President of the National Negro Business League in the closing sessions late Thursday at Jacksonville, Florida. It is expected that he will lead a delegation of league members to Havana and Haiti.

Birmingham Ala. News August 24, 1947
es Are Doing
achievement at its luncheon meeting Wednesday.

THE 80 DELEGATES of the National Negro Business League, who made a goodwill tour of Cuba, Jamaica and Haiti to investigate the possibilities of commercial investments and closer cultural contacts, are enthusiastic over the cordial reception tendered by officials and citizens of the three countries. A. G. Gaston, league president, reports that Haiti, particularly, "offers huge and enticing opportunities for Negro business." In Havana, the Gastons were given an elaborate welcome. The N. N. B. L. head was elected an honorary member of Club Anthelun, a business and commercial club. In turn, he presented the organization with a charter of mem-

bership in the N. N. B. L. In Kingston, Jamaica, Mr. Gaston was also elected an honorary member of the Kingston Chamber of Commerce to which he issued a membership in the N. N. B. L.

Business Session Full of Highlights

The Afro-American
Marked Tribute Paid Booker T. Progress Seen
Sat-8-2-47
(By STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

TAMPA, Fla.—This year's convention of the National Negro Business League was dedicated to the memory of Booker T. Washington, who founded the organization in 1900.

Frequent reference was made to the founder throughout the sessions, and the front cover of the Journal's convention issue had one of the best pictures of Booker Washington in action ever made—that of him lifting the veil of ignorance from the brow of a black man.

In addition to Booker Washington, other leaders who followed in

his footsteps were given credit during the convention. Mention was made of the contribution of R. R. Moton, Albion Holsey, C. C. Spaulding and Roscoe Dunjee.

R. E. Clay Held Present Dean

R. E. Clay of Nashville, general organizer, was regarded as the dean of those in attendance. Mr. Clay has worked with the league for more than a score of years—and this year he was right up on a front seat at almost every session. **Sat-8-2-47**

Henry Allen Boyd, also of Nashville, was among those present. Jesse O. Thomas had his exhibit on hand for the American Red Cross. Joseph Albright represented Gen. Omar Bradley and the Veterans Administration.

A total of 13 cities in North Carolina gave \$533 dollars to the league in membership and delegate fees, but two cities in Texas—Houston and Dallas—gave about \$300 each.

NNBL Delegates Tour 3 Countries Investigating Possibilities Of Commercial Investment By Group

By EMORY O. JACKSON AND ST. JUSTE ZAMOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The National Negro Business League's tour of three countries of the West Indies investigating the possibilities of commercial investments and closer cultural contacts found intense immediate response.

The goodwill business pioneering party visited Havana, Cuba; Kingston, Jamaica and Port Au Prince, Haiti during their flying mission, Aug. 3-10. **Tues-8-19-47**

(My cowriter, who operates a radio and electrical school in Birmingham is the son of an assassinated Haitian president whose family is still politically powerful in the "Black Republic," was in Haiti at the time of the tour. He helped to make arrangement for the NNBL visits and has translated the stories used in the Haitian press in preparation of this story. I have also interviewed the NNBL president E. O. J.)

Mr. A. G. Gaston, of Birmingham, president of the National Negro Business League of the Smith and Gaston Interest accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Minnie Gaston, Mr. J. N. Sanford, of Oklahoma, Mrs. Lela Walker, of Memphis and her daughter, Mrs. Johnetta N. Kelso and Mrs. Sarah C. Bolden, of Birmingham arrived at Port Au Prince, Haiti at

1 p. m. Saturday, Aug. 9, by airplane from the American people in general. They were met at the airport by a group of Haitian officials. Among them was the under chief of Protocol, Mr. Henri Zephirin, Mr. Army-Thabuteau, President of the committee for the Amelioration of Haitian Agriculture and with them were the president and the Secretary of the agriculture of the Industrial Corporation of South America.

Mr. Gaston accompanied by some Haitian officials visited "Le Matin," one of the leading newspapers in the "Black Republic." There Mr. Gaston told the newspaper reporters that it was indeed a great pleasure for him to be in Haiti and that it was the desire of the organization of which he is president to investigate any survey the Haitian market for the purpose of doing business with the "Little Republic."

Haitian President Dumarsais Samtime entertained Mr. Gaston and Mrs. Sanford, real estate and movie house man of Oklahoma City, Okla. at this private mansion, Petition-Vilyle. The president's wife was hostess at a reception to Mrs. Gaston, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Kelso, daughter of Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Bolden. **Tues-8-19-47**

The party was escorted to the offices of the leading newspapers and radio stations. Mrs. Gaston in a republic-wide hookup greeted the Haitian people, saying words of cheer on behalf of their skin brothers and sisters in the U. S. A. and goodwill

trip. Mr. Gaston was royally entertained in Kingston, Jamaica by Hon. Dudley Evans, minister of agriculture and speaker of the House. The Kingston Chamber of Commerce was also issued a membership in the NNBL. He was made an honorary member of the Kingston Chamber of Commerce. Housing in this island is bad and the conditions of the peasants need substantial help, Mr. Gaston observed. Only six of the 80 delegates who visited Havana continued the trip to Jamaica and Haiti.

The NNBL head was scheduled to attend a board meeting in Philadelphia of the Supreme Lodge of the Pythias Tuesday where a vice supreme chancellor is to be elected. His name has been mentioned as an election possibility at this time.

Mr. Gaston related one humorous incident growing out of an innocent erroneous reports in one of the newspapers which told that he was in Haiti to make a 50 million dollar loan to the government. He said that Haitian people who had read the account greeted him inordinately. "The strange thing," Mr. Gaston said reflectively, "all these people read their newspapers."

The official message of welcome said: "We wish to welcome Mr. Gaston and the other friends who accompany him in his visit to our country. We hope that they will find their stay in Haiti very agreeable and contacts that they have made fruitful."

Mr. Gaston was impressed with Haiti, so much so that he let it slip that he might build a vacation home there. He fell in love with the Haitian press, especially the eight newspapers in the Republic's capital city. Jews and Assyrians are doing most of the business in the Republic's capital, Mr. Gaston said. The Haitian

of the Nat'l Negro Business League in Atlantic City. Mr. Gaston said that he urged the Haitian president to send a delegation to observe Negro business in America to see the immense economic possibilities in that country. The Haitian goodwill mission is slated to visit

upper-class citizens are chiefly interested in newspapers and politics, he added. He was delighted with the fine schools he saw, startled to find that everybody reads newspapers, was actively informed on public questions, and follow the radio intelligently.

Labor Backs Negro Congress Leader **In Vote Battle**

OAKLAND, Calif. — (ANP) —

With the launching of the Ray Thompson Defense committee this week, more than 100 delegates from bay area organizations pledged to raise a \$5,000 fund to fight charges of illegal voting against the National Negro congress leader.

The meeting to form the committee was called by the National Negro congress. *Sat. 11-2-47*

Denouncing the charges against Thompson as part of the drive by Sen. Knowland's political machine to divert public attention from an investigation of notorious police brutality against Negroes in West Oakland, Barney Young, national organizer of the CIO United Office and Professional Workers union, called on all labor to support the fight to free Thompson.

Thompson was arrested several weeks ago immediately after he had appeared before the city council to demand investigation of an attack on Mrs. Ceda Cowan by police officer Lloyd E. Hunt.

The Negro leader was charged with having voted illegally because of conviction 20 years ago on counts of unarmed robbery.

YERGAN QUILTS NNC
NEW YORK — Dr. Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress for the past seven years, resigned that office last Friday to devote full-time to the Council on African Affairs. *Sat. 11-2-47*

ANTI-LYNCH LAW URGED

Speaker Martin Pledges Action on Negro Council's Petition

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (UP) — A petition urging Congress to enact a Federal anti-lynch law was presented to Speaker Joseph W. Martin Jr. today at a rally and prayer service held on the steps of the Capitol by the National Negro Council. *New York N.Y.*

Mr. Martin commended leaders of the council for their "reverent and inspiring" service, and promised to submit the petition to the Republican Steering Committee of the House for action "immediately." *Nov. 11-17-47*

The council said the petition has 5,000,000 signatures, collected in all forty-eight states during the last six months. It called for passage of a law imposing the death penalty on convicted members of lynch mobs, and levying a fine of \$10,000 on the county in which the lynching took place.

The sponsors estimated that 10,000 persons gathered for the "national anti-lynch rally and prayer day for brotherhood and world peace." A dozen ministers, led by the Rev. Hiram E. Smith of Baltimore, participated in the prayer service.

Negro Congress, CRC to Merge

Daily Worker
Special to the Daily Worker

CHICAGO, Nov. 24. — The National Negro Congress will merge

with the Civil Rights Congress, it was announced at the conclusion of the National Civil Rights Conference here Sunday. *Nov. 11-25-47*

The merger was voted by the executive committee of the National Negro Congress meeting here after the invitation extended it by the Civil Rights Congress. *Nov. 11-25-47*

Announcing its acceptance, the NNC executive committee declared it "voted to consolidate its forces with that of the Civil Rights Congress after the invitation for closer cooperation extended by the Civil Rights Congress."

A joint committee of the two organizations is scheduled to meet shortly to arrange the details of consolidation agreed on, the NNC statement said.

Yergan Resigns As Head National Negro Congress

NEW YORK — In a letter to Board Members of the National Negro Congress, Dr. Max Yergan this week announced his resignation as president of the organization, effective last Friday. *Sat. 11-22-47*

The reason for his action was the need to give more of his energies to the work of the Council on African Affairs of which he is the Executive Director. Yergan has been president of the Negro Congress for the past seven years.

National Negro Congress

THE

Watchtower by ROY WILKINS

Michigan Chronicle

THIS is the season for awards and it seems odd that no one has thought of an award for Edgar G. Brown. For Mr. Brown has become an institution in American Negro life. He is a man of varied talents which he has employed skillfully for years in keeping yards and yards ahead of the wolf, with never too much physical exertion.

Edgar is never out of the news for very long, but his latest grab of the headlines and radio waves has to do with the Republicans, Bilbo, and the Negroes. It is a perfect combination and it was timed with Edgar's usual fine touch. Just after the Republicans in the Senate had fumbled around a bit and finally compromised with the Dixie Democrats by allowing Bilbo to stay on the payroll without taking the oath of office, Edgar rushed to the newspapers shouting:



Roy Wilkins

"The thirteen million Negroes of America owe a debt of gratitude to the Republican party for barring Bilbo." *Detroit, Michigan*

This statement was made as head of the National Negro Council. There was no way for the New York Times to know that the National Negro Council is an elusive thing, even a chimerical organization. Its ace reporter, working day and night, could not locate the office of the council, the minutes of its meetings, its treasurer's report, or any solid evidence of this wispy vision of Brown's.

No name is ever mentioned in connection with the Council except that of Edgar G. Brown, he of the arresting beard and commanding voice. But could the coast-to-coast radio men know this? Not they! Here was a "hot" statement timed just right. A great many people would like to see the GOP back in complete power. The Negroes had listened to the siren voice of FDR, poor misguided souls. But here was the GOP, led by that fearless and forthright knight in shining armor, Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio, shutting a wicked and disgusting old man out of the Senate. Here was stuff to lure the straying Negro back to the party of Lincoln! And precisely at that minute Edgar G. Brown thundered that the Negroes were grateful—every last one of the thirteen million of them.

Yes, Brown deserves some kind of reward, if for nothing more than the variety of his activities and the ingenuity of his tactics. Now you hear Brown in Washington proposing to name a battleship for Joe Louis. Next he is holding forth in San Francisco and his National Negro Council (always at his side) is demanding freedom for convicted Negro sailors. He makes a whopping good speech, has some more petitions printed, collects some more cash, and sends more sonorous and expertly-timed tele-

grams, crashing into print each time. Later he is roving the Middle West and the canyons of New York. *Sat. 1-18-47*

There are those who contend Brown is a "menace." Not I. He is smart, clever. Nothing daunts him. He will buttonhole a Senator or Governor as quickly as he will Joe Datks. Once he slipped by the outer guards at the White House. He is for Brown first (which is no sin) and then for the Republican party. He was a superb tennis player—a champion—but outside of that has done no work in his adult life which would cause him to perspire. Yet he eats regularly, dresses well, travels extensively. He is an entertaining and intelligent conversationalist and a forceful and persuasive speaker.

Into the dull, aching, and often disappointing struggles of the American Negro Brown has brought a swashbuckling touch. What matter that his National Negro Council is in his hat, or that only thirteen instead of thirteen million Negroes follow him? I say he merits an award.

ANTILYNCH ACTION PROMISED:

10,000 Pray on Steps of Capitol

After American Baltimore, Md.

11-22-47 Sat.

WASHINGTON

Early action on antilynch legislation was promised by Speaker of the House Joseph W. Martin as he accepted a petition for such action during the antilynch rally held on the Capitol steps before 10,000 persons Sunday.

The petition, which carried over a million signatures and had been endorsed by four times that many, was presented by Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro Council and co-sponsor of the rally.

Many of those present had come direct from church services to participate in the hour-long service, braving the chilly weather with hatless heads in solemn prayer for world peace and the end of race prejudice. *Several Chorus Heard*

House to Get Request

Speaker Martin, who declared that he appreciated the goal sought by the petition and cited his 20-year voting record as evidence of his sympathy in the move, promised that the House receiving committee would receive the request for antilynch legislation at an early date.

Keynote of the meeting, which climaxed National Antilynch Rally and Prayer Day for Brotherhood and Peace, was sounded by the Rev. Robert M. Williams, pastor of the Asbury Methodist Church and

He prayed for "generous aid for our European brothers" and called for "peace and brotherly love" and the "disappearance of race prejudice." *Several Chorus Heard*

Others who spoke were Perry W. Howard, attorney; the Rev. E. C. Smith, pastor of Metropolitan Baptist Church, who gave the prayer; the Rev. Hiram E. Smith of the Baptist Ministers Conference of Baltimore, who led the prayer service; and Mr. Brown.

Miss Cleomine Lewis, director of the Metropolitan Baptist senior choir, led by the Rev. L. C. Reddie, offered "Study War No More."

The National Anthem was sung by the Young Peoples' Choir of the Asbury Methodist Church and the audience joined in singing the Negro National Anthem to close the rally.

The Rev. Earl L. Harrison, pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church, was master of ceremonies.

Commenting of the rally later Mr. Brown said that he considered it a "wonderful success." He revealed that many persons have requested a copy of the prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. Smith.

Urban League Proposes Broader Field Program

Pittsburgh Courier P.A. Sat 9-13-47

EAST BROOKFIELD, Mass.—The National Urban League, during its four-day thirty-seventh annual conference here last week, committed itself to a more functional program and passed resolutions. One resolution denounced the Taft-Hartley Act as "dangerous and harmful" and asked for its repeal in 1948. Two hundred fifty of the Urban League personnel attended the meeting.

Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the League, made the keynote speech and charged the League with the responsibility of recruiting and training more leadership units in cities with swollen populations. *Sat 9-13-47*

The Urban League Fellows, a group within the League, set up a \$1,000 fellowship to administer private and public home construction through the League.

EXPANDING LEAGUE PROGRAM

The entire conference was devoted to the improvement of the Urban League program aimed at expanding its service in the field of vocational guidance, employment, housing, education and race relations, and increasing the League budget. *9-13-47*

Resolutions were passed extolling the late T. Arnold Hill, an Urban League executive for twenty-six years. Dr. Granger and Eugene Kinckle Jones both delivered brief words of praise for the deceased leader. *9-13-47*

LAUD D. C. CHEST POLICY

The Washington, D. C., Community Chest was lauded for its leadership in "evidencing its belief, practically, in social action for interracial cooperation through social work skills, including the orderly democratically-conducted scientific procedures." *9-13-47*

The League decried the increasing migration of Negroes from the South into other sections of the country and decided to conduct continuous surveys to forecast economic conditions in the South, and to institute a program "which may aid in the prevention as well as cure of community situations affected negatively by migration of rural peoples." *9-13-47*

MORE SOCIAL SECURITY

Other resolutions urged a Congressional amendment to the Social Security program to increase benefit rates, include agricultural workers, domestic and personal services, employees of religious and charitable institutions and provide health insurance; Congressional action in providing a comprehensive housing program fashioned along the lines of the Taft-Hartley Act.

der-Wagner Housing Bill, and a strengthening of race relations services. *9-13-47*

Action was also urged by the Secretary of Labor and other responsible public officials to rectify the inequitable participation of Negroes—veterans and civilians—in the apprenticeship training program, particularly as it affects private and public home construction.

THOMAS PRESIDED

Julius A. Thomas, director of industrial relations for the League, was chairman of the conference plans committee. Ann Tanneyhill, director of vocational guidance, served as secretary.

In its resolution condemning the Taft-Hartley Bill, the League made it clear that the major American trade unions were to be notified of the stand which they had taken.

COBB, ALBRIGHT SPEAK

During the conference, Dr. W. Montague Cobb of the Howard University Medical School lambasted the Negro medical group and the National Negro Medical Association for failure to combat discriminatory practices. He charged the group was more concerned with the construction of "Jim Crow" hospitals from which its members would derive some benefit, rather than the fight against discriminations in city hospitals. *9-13-47*

Joseph F. Albright, assistant to Veterans Administration head Gen. Omar Bradley, said that the VA had no intentions of entering into contracts to build any new "Jim Crow" hospitals for veterans. He added that Negro veterans were not getting their share of training or benefits, and were having difficulty in obtaining Government-guaranteed loans.

NEGROES CONDEMN TAFT-HARTLEY LAW

Urban League Decision Made by Narrow Margin After Top Officials Sidestep Issue

James New York, N.Y.
By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

EAST BROOKFIELD, Miss., Sept. 3—The National Urban League for social work among Negroes closed its annual conference at Camp Atwater today, with the decision, by a narrow margin, to condemn the Taft-Hartley law. Officials had advised a course of watching and waiting, and to study and evaluate the law, step by step.

James Harvey Kerns, chairman of the resolutions committee, argued that "the next Congress might bring a better law or a worse one, and that if the Negro has survived all his disappointments in legislation down to the present day, he might be favorably disappointed in this one." Some attention was directed to the possibility that closed shop which has barred Negroes in several trades and industries might be opened by the workings of the Taft-Hartley Law. *Shure, 9-4-47*

Concerned Over Migration

The league expressed concern over the migration of Negroes out of the South because of the "changing economic conditions in the South due primarily to the mechanization of the cotton-growing industry." Because of the techniques developed for thirty-six years in aiding in the adjustment of the rural worker, the league pledged itself to adopt "a more positive, systematically planned and dynamically functioning program" for the future.

A resolution urged that studies be followed by social action, and that potential migrants be sought out as far as possible, and directed to the best areas of employment. League officials admitted that this was a pretty big step to attempt in an age of floating populations, but they said that the problem of displaced Negroes is second to none in the world today.

The league asked for "opportunity and not alms" for the Negro population, and called upon Negro leadership to work with the white

community in the solution of community problems. The community relations projects conducted in 1947 in thirteen cities, revealed to the league, the statement read, the need of "dynamic participation by Negro leaders in community work." The league also urged "more grass roots leadership."

Some criticism was directed towards local, State and Federal agencies for the neglect of Negroes in apprentice training. The United States Department of Labor was asked to bring into its planning, Negro veterans and civilians to improve the services of that agency in widening the opportunities for Negroes.

Private building was endorsed, and financial institutions were asked to let down their barriers against Negroes seeking funds for building and improving homes and businesses.

Housing Question Considered

Alvin H. Jones of the New Orleans Urban League asked for national attention to the housing question as related to economically poor southern cities whose working class populations are now unable to build houses under the present scale of construction prices. He said that Negroes, who are 35 per cent of the New Orleans population, are now more than half of the unemployed. The unemployment among Negro veterans is increasing, he added.

It was denied this morning that the Negro veteran is "unrealistic" about his place in the post-war community. Joseph F. Albright, assistant to Gen. Omar N. Bradley in the Veterans Administration, said the Negro veteran "is not getting his share of housing and training" and he knows he is not getting it, and there is no reason to cover up the matter." The Negro is not getting his share of loans, and without loans he cannot improve his status, Mr. Albright continued. *Shure, 9-4-47*

Mr. Albright said that VA "will not enter into any plan to build another separate Negro veterans hospital, and the one we talk about at Mound Bayou, Miss., was contracted before General Bradley took office in August, 1945." He said Negro veterans will be received "in an emergency" in any hospital in the country, but after that he "could expect, in the South transfer."

A campaign for better health among Negroes and improved hospital facilities was urged upon the league by its affiliates.

In St. Paul

New Urban League Executive Named

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Whitney M. Young Jr. has been named industrial secretary of the St. Paul Urban League, S. Vincent Owens, executive secretary, announced this week. *Sat. 9-6-47*

Young, who received his master's degree from the school of social work, University of Minnesota, at the close of the summer session, will fill the position formerly held by Charles F. Rogers, who recently resigned to accept a position as teacher in the St. Paul public schools.

A native of Lincoln Ridge, Ky., Mr. Young is a graduate of Kentucky State College and also attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Rhode Island State College. He served overseas with the Army during the past war and prior to military service was athletic director for the Madisonville, Ky., high school.

League Approved As War Veterans Training Center

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — The Providence Urban League has been approved by the Rhode Island State Department of Education as a training center for war veterans in the field of social service. As a result, some veteran yet to be selected will begin training in January as an employment interviewer on the Urban League staff. At the end of his twenty-four months period of sufficient training, the veteran will be sufficiently skilled to apply for a regular position with any one of 57 Urban Leagues in the nation which have industrial departments or with any public or private employment agency.

The special committee supervising the training program for the League consists of Allen K. Robinson, chairman of the agency's employment committee and a contact representative with the Providence office of the Veterans Administration; Fred Walsh, employment director with the Rhode Island Employment Service; Miss Frances Evans, director of vocational guidance of the Providence YWCA; and James N. Williams, executive secretary of the Providence Urban League.

Applications from veterans have been received since the training opportunity was announced by the organization. Applications are yet being accepted and blank forms are



available to eligible veterans at the Urban League office 433 Westminster Street, Providence, Rhode Island.

Eugene Kinckle Jones Called Guiding Hand Of Urban League

By CHARLES DAVIS

Through the major Negro migrations and the slow process of industrial integration, two almost synonymous names stand out. They are the Urban League—and Eugene Kinckle Jones.

From April, 1911, to the present, eight months less than the organization's lifetime, Jones has served with the National Urban League. He has been field secretary, executive secretary and general secretary, a position created when illness forced him to do less work in 1942.

He has seen rise through the league such men as E. Franklin Frazier, Charles S. Johnson, Alvin Rucker and Ira De A. Reid. At one time he traveled between New York and Washington weekly, serving both the league and the government.

Patriarch Of League

At present, he is "patriarch" of the Urban League movement. Erect, the gray haired, sage Eugene Kinckle Jones (Kinckle was his mother's maiden name) has a long face with deep character lines about the mouth. His jaw is square and firm, and his mouth good natured. His eyes are soft and appear to see to great depths, completing the picture of an idealist and a fighter. At one time, he was a tennis doubles champion.

Independence is a quality Jones inherited from his father. Until he was 15, the elder Jones was known as the slave, Joe Langhorne, property of Lady Nancy Astor's father. Eleven years later, the young freed man was a Colgate graduate. He went to Richmond, married free-born Rosalie Kinckle, and took up teaching at Virginia Union University. Eugene Jr., was born in 1886. The year 1907 found the younger Jones a brilliant engineering student at Cornell, exempted from mid-term examinations. While other students boned, he wondered what would follow graduation. A friend suggested that he talk to Dr. W. F. Wilcox. The famous statistician told him engineering was closed to Negroes and suggested social science when young Jones asked what he could do to open the field. The conversation was the turning point of his life.

First Job Teaching

A year later, with a master's degree in sociology, he went to Louisville and his first job. The first check was \$11, so Jones took a post teaching high school. He was soon ready for a change. That came

in 1910 when Dr. George Haynes he invited him to come to New York as field secretary of the Committee on Urban Conditions Among Negroes.

In four years he was executive secretary, and had overcome the resistance of old New York families who feared the newly named Urban League fostered segregation. Although operations were still limited in 1915, Jones and the league had arrived. They were aware of the economic destruction facing southern Negroes as a result of boll weevil to cotton. They had cultivated many powerful white allies and had taken a stand in favor of collective bargaining.

When European reservists left the U. S. to fight in World War I, Jones and his colleagues urged Negroes to fill the gap in industry. They helped thousands leave the South and encouraged more employers to hire them.

Aids Culture

The industrial door was open. Now Jones, who was recognized as the greatest moral force in the league, turned to social and cultural problems. With brilliant deep character lines about the mouth. His jaw is square and firm, and his mouth good natured. His eyes are soft and appear to see to great depths, completing the picture of an idealist and a fighter. At one time, he was a tennis doubles champion.

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did not reach more policy-making representatives of management and labor.

Representatives of management and labor. Building Service Employees, AFL said that his union is "younger in experience than the Urban League," but he deplored, nevertheless, "so much talk about discrimination when, actually, we have got to learn to work with fellows who are given jobs but do not know how to hold them."

He gave experiences relating to jobs lost by Negroes since the end of the war, and suggested "a big program to teach a man to hold a good job when he gets one."

When criticized from the floor by a speaker, who accused Mr. Young of "defending the AFL discrimination," Mr. Young replied that "trade unions are a component part of the economic and social system of this country, and as such are equally subject to the same discriminatory patterns as the other segments of American society." He added that many trade union leaders who are opposed to racial discrimination, "must walk the line carefully, because of other pressures."

L. J. Nejeleski, a member of the League, reminded the conference that members of minority groups tend to lose sight of the fact that "theirs is one of many busy itself with better industrial statistics, and "the skill of initiative," in taking leadership toward the classification of democratic values in your community."

Kirk Earnshaw, editor of Modern Industry, and Andrew J. Bell Jr. of the Providence, R. I., Urban League, presided at today's sessions.

Miss Ann Anneyhill of the National League, proposed a series of "inspirational manuscripts to overcome the hostile attitude of school boards and prejudiced teachers who deal with Negro youth."

MORE JOBS SOUGHT FOR NEGRO YOUTHS

Urban League Puts Emphasis
on Training and Vocational Guidance

MANAGEMENT IS PRAISED
Union Officials Say Employers,
in Most Instances, Observe
Seniority Rights

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EAST BROOKFIELD, Mass., Sept. 1—The National Urban League today turned its attention to job-getting and job-holding with emphasis on training and vocational guidance for Negro youth. Trade union officials and league executives also praised industry leaders for observing, in most instances, seniority rights in discharging unneeded workers.

Julius A. Thomas, industrial secretary for the National League, appraised the employment picture for 1947 and found that the press and the radio had cooperated with the league in breaking down patterns of discrimination.

He praised local leagues for meeting with chambers of commerce, merchants and manufacturers, associations, boards of trade, civic clubs and important opinion-making organizations. He regretted, however, that the league

Urban League Blasts Proposal For Jim Crow Vet Hospital In Virginia

Urban League in a letter last week proposed to Gen. Omar Bradley, Veterans Administration chief. The letter was written following the approval of the House Veterans Affairs Committee of the \$2,000,000 project which would acquire the birthplace of Washington and construct a Jim Crow hospital there. Secretary Lester Granger wrote: "There is tragic irony in such action."

Rockett Heads Urban League Fund Industrial Unit

NEW YORK — Appointment of Winthrop Rockett as chairman of the corporations division of the Urban League Service Fund was announced this week by the national campaign chairman, Henry R. Luce, editor of Time and Life.

In accepting, Mr. Rockett said: "I welcome the opportunity of helping the Urban League campaign because of my personal knowledge of the needs and of the league's effectiveness in developing economic opportunities for Negroes and improving interracial relations."

In the industrial field, particularly, the league has followed

Continuing, Granger told Bradley: *Sat 8-9-47*

Admitting that Washington was head of an educational institution for Negroes alone while he lived, the league letter declared "Civil War passions" dictated that as the only way for Southern Negroes to gain education at the time. The proposed hospital, it went on, however, is a federal project; and in addition, Negro and white veterans

were cared for together in Army and Navy hospitals during the war.

"The officers of the National Urban League," the letter concluded, "therefore, urges you once more to reconsider the policy which was inherited by your administration of separating American veterans on the basis of race. The incrustation of 25 years of racial malpractice in the Veterans Administration may make such a decision difficult to establish and equally difficult to administer. We are certain, however, that majority of the American people, regardless of their race, will approve and support such confirmation of democratic intention by our federal government."

Louisville, Ky.

MON. 9-1-47 By GEORGE STREATOR.

Special to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal.

East Brookfield, Mass., Aug. 31.—Employment gains made by the Negro during wartime might be dissipated during the next five or 10 years if Negroes themselves are not alert to improve their status with labor unions and the public, Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League for Social Work Among Negroes, said tonight.

Granger addressed the 37th annual conference of the League here. He charged Negroes with negligence in attendance at trade-union meetings and with failure to keep informed on the voting issues. *Man. J. Feb 7*

The result, he said, is that "machine politicians and other unrepresentative leaders have slid into office to the detriment of the interest of all workers, Negroes in particular."

Many Made Good.

He asked that realistic Negro leadership be brought into contact with open-minded, public-spirited, and equally realistic white people who are deeply eager to correct undemocratic practices.

"We must persuade these leaders, both Negro and white, to accept social responsibilities which are specific, sometimes difficult, and usually unpopular," he said.

But Says He Will
Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill.
'Back Forrestal'

NEW YORK—Lester B. Granger, head of the National Urban League, laid rumors to rest that he would take a post as Negro aide to new Defense Secretary James Forrestal, here this week. *Sat. 8-9-43*

Although he had been associated during the war as a volunteer observer with Mr. Forrestal's office when the latter was Secretary of Navy, Mr. Granger's reluctance to take on the new post was revealed in a statement he made to the Chicago Defender. It follows:

"My relationship with Secretary of Defense Forrestal are exactly what they were when he was Secretary of Navy. I respect him immensely as a constructive and progressive force in governmental affairs and as a squaresooter in his personal dealings. The National Urban League will continue to back his hand in any enterprise calculated to advance the interests of Negro citizens in a democracy.

"Running the Urban League is my present, as it has been my past concern, and I hope it will be my future responsibility for years to come. It is the most important job ever entrusted to me and it remains my first responsibility."

JOURNAL & GUIDE
NEW YORK Lester B.

NEW YORK—Lester B. Granger, National Urban League executive secretary, has announced that the organization's first "closed" conference in four years would be held Aug. 31 through Sept. 3, at Camp Atwater, East Brookfield, Mass. Nov 7 0116, Va.

The nature of the 1947 annual meeting was virtually demanded by Urban League personnel greatly concerned with increased responsibilities posed by the continued migration of Negroes to urban areas. **Sat. 8-23-47**

Anxious to sit down again in self-analysis and planning sessions, more than 200 of the 300 Urban League paid professional staff

throughout the country, and numerous board and committee members, have already made reservations for attendance. The four-day sessions will deal solely with plans for improving the organization's work, based on a review of fact, figure, and experience reports from the 56 affiliates.

The Urban League, geared from its beginning to work in urban areas, is faced with the same determined movement of Negroes to cities as the migration which precipitated its organization in 1910.

"The 67 per cent increase of the Negro population in New York—from 327,706 in 1930 to 547,000 in 1936—has been the chief factor in the growth of the Negro population in the city."

1945—," Mr. Granger stated, "as reported in a recent tabulation by the Urban League of Greater New York, is not exceptional. Negro migration to Detroit, Los Angeles, Chicago, Phoenix, Portland — all Urban League affiliate cities, incidentally — and other big urban centers around the country means our work has tripled in importance. 44-8-23-47

"The main problems are housing, employment, education and vocational guidance, with interracial harmony an absolute necessity, if we're going to have a peaceful, progressive nation. Where the Negro finds himself in this swiftly-moving current is our concern: we must harness our methods and techniques for the biggest job we've had yet," he concluded.

High up on the conference agenda is an analytic report and discussion of the National Urban League's three - year community relations project which closes officially Aug. 31. In one of the most unique social work approaches ever executed, the organization, under the direction of its Department of Research and Community Projects, studied and worked in 30 cities — five in the Deep South.

The project, which attracted the active participating interest of 13 of the country's largest social work agencies, was made possible through a \$75,000 grant by the General Education Board.

Julius A. Thomas, the National Urban League's director of industrial relations, is chairman of the 1947 annual meeting, with Ann Tannehill serving as conference secretary. Dr. William N. DeBerry, founder and executive director of Camp Atwater, will be conference host. The camp, one of the most completely equipped in the country, was organized in 1922 by Dr. DeBerry, then executive secretary of the Urban League affiliate in Springfield, Mass.

The National Urban League is the only interracial social work agency in the country. Its 56 affiliates in 29 states and the District of Columbia are manned by paid professional social workers, and directed by interracial boards and committees. The combined budgets of the National and local organizations reached more than \$1,200,000 in 1946.

League Session

EAST BROOKFIELD, Mass.—A
from among the delegates attending the
annual conference of the National
Urban League, which was held
at Camp Atwater from Aug. 31
to Sept. 3 were representatives
from labor, management and Gov-
ernmental agencies, as well as
league officials from 56 cities and
29 States.

They included: Edger Rousseau, Eric Springer, Prudence H. Judge Perry B. Jackson, Mrs. Perry B. Jackson, Clifford Minton, NEW YORK—Warren M. Bander, Mrs. Maïda Springer, Miss Ann Tann, PROVIDENCE—Mrs. Williams; B. Jackson and Arnold B. Walker; George H. Bennett, neyhill, Miss Gertrude Tannehill, Irving, James N. Williams; Alex- NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Llewel Kirk Earnshaw, Robert J. Elzy, Sam-Mr. and Mrs. Julius A. Thomas, BALTIMORE—Mr. and Mrs. Hazel T. Bar-lyn Shivery, Dutton Englander, Miss Manet Fowler, A. C. Walter, Miss Ruby B. Year, Miss Valentine, Noah rett, Miss Velma T. McEwen and ATLANTA—George L. Edwards, Lemuel Foster, Miss Marjorie Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Young, BOSTON—Francis E. Davis, Nelson C. Jackson and R. A. Thomp- Leroy Jeffries, Clarence Johnson, bright, Charles C. Beckett, Mrs. Mary Jr., Mrs. Laura B. Morris, HARTFORD, Conn.—George W. Reginald Johnson, Eugene KinckleMcLeod Bethune, Dr. W. Montague Caswell Smith, Jr.; Mass.—Mr. and Jones, J. Harvey, Kerns, Robert L. Cobb, James C. Evans, Miss Patsy SPRINGFIELD, B. Mapp, Dr. and Miss Carol Lewis, Mr. and Graves, George L. Holland, Dr. Frank Mrs. Alexander, R. T. Dickerson Mrs. W. N. DeBerry, R. T. Dickerson Mrs. J. H. Gilliam; and J. H. Gilliam; Mrs. Elizabeth N. J.—Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Moon, Mrs. Ne-PITTSBURGH—Thomas E. Barton, William C. Ashby; Elizabeth N. J.—Mr. and Mrs. Guichard, W. K. Leroy Mason Jr., and R. Mau- CLEVELAND—Alvin C. Boyd, Shel

DEEP SOUTH SPEAKS

- By -
Robt. Durr

Dr. Mary M. Bethune's Farewell Address At National Urban League Conference One Of Highlights Of Sessions; Leader Cheered By Crowd

Norfolk, Va. Sat. 9-20-47
ALL GREAT men have one thing in common—A realization that they succeed only in proportion as they inspire others to dedicate themselves to picking up and carrying their tasks to higher heights when father time decrees that they give-up the struggle.

At the recent National Urban League Conference at Campion Council of Negro Women, Mass., we heard in- and Bethune-Cookman College addresses by Aldridge, Lege's effort to raise an adequate endowment to the end of Lester B. Granger and others, that there may always be a door all of whom were generously open to the colored girl and her applauded at the conclusion of ambition, with industry and their presentations. faith as capital stock with which to secure an education.

On the second afternoon something happened which makes me think we are making some progress despite this, that and the other. Her Highness Mary McLeod Bethune, who had served on the national board of the organization for upwards of a quarter of a century, was presented. She told of her contribution to the League's effort:

9-20-47
1. To encourage, assist and engage in the improvement of the economic, industrial, social and cultural conditions of colored people.

2. To discover community needs affecting colored people and to interest individuals and groups in undertaking to meet those needs.

3. To coordinate the activities and cooperate with existing agencies to further their aims.

4. To promote the improvement of race relations and to further cooperation of all groups in behalf of the common welfare.

She congratulated the upwards of 400 national officers, board members, secretaries and observers on the fact that their deliberations had revealed to her the tremendous and most satisfactory progress made in setting up objectives and organizing techniques and programs in prosecution of the League's work all over the United States.

9-20-47
Like a soldier whose body is weak but whose spirit waxes stronger day by day, Mrs. Bethune told the assemblage that due to her age 72 years she found she must yield her place on the many national and international boards and devote

To me, an observer, this show of appreciation for a leader and her leadership was one of the most indicative signs of progress on the part of colored people I have ever seen. Deference to leadership and superiority is a sign of evolution common to people who have arrived.

Mrs. Bethune herself is a most wonderful example of what opportunity may mean to thousands and thousands of boys and girls who are determined and worthy, but without funds to secure an education, as she was in the days of her childhood preceding her entrance at Scotia Academy.

National Urban League Awards 3 Fellowships

NEW YORK—Frances L. Clark of Nashville, Thomas Augustine, East Orange, N. J., and Josephine Belle, Montclair, N. J., recent college graduates, were granted fellowships by the National Urban League to study social work this fall.

Miss Clark will study in the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University; Mr. Augustine and Miss Bell will study in the Graduate departments of Sociology and Economics at the University of Pittsburgh.

These fellowships are competitive and are awarded in keeping with the Urban League's long established plan of providing professional training for Negro social workers.

Urban League Executives To Tour Southern Region

By ISOBEL J. CHISHOLM

In an effort to view first-hand the programs of local Urban League Affiliates throughout the Southern Region, Lester B. Granger, Executive Secretary National Urban League and Nelson Jackson, Director, Southern Field Division, National Urban League, have selected key southern cities in a scheduled itinerary for a three weeks period.

Beginning with Atlanta, Georgia on October 29 and 30, the League officials will visit Jacksonville, Florida, October 31 and November 1; Miami, November 3 and 4; Tampa, November 5; Tallahassee, 6 and 7; Mobile, Alabama, November 8 and 9; New Orleans Louisiana, November 10 and 11; Jackson, Mississippi, November 12 and Memphis, Tennessee November 13 and 14.

Mr. Granger and Mr. Jackson will meet the Boards of Directors Staff members and volunteers of Urban League in these cities in addition to other influential community lead-

This tie-up indicates the importance and urgency on the part of every citizen for cooperative action locally south-wide and nationwide for practical demonstration of democratic living, the basic underlying principle of the Urban League Movement.

Henry R. Luce

Urges Observance of Urban League Week

NEW YORK—(NPA)—Colored people are urged to observe National Urban League Week, May 25-31, in a statement issued by the chairman of the League's national \$450,000 campaign, Henry R. Luce, editor of Time and Life magazines.

Mr. Luce said the League's program of promoting economic opportunities for colored people and improving interracial relations merits the widest possible support because it is practical and "gets things done." His statement, in part, follows:

"We do not say that the Negro problem can be solved this year or next year. What we do say is this—based on thirty-six years of patient, expert work of the League—that with help the problem can be kept from becoming insoluble. Progress can be made, progress has been made.

SEET OPPORTUNITY

"To hundreds of thousands of Negroes the work of the League and its friends means just that little better chance for decent opportunity which can make all the difference in a man's life.

"To hundreds of American cities and towns the work of the Urban League means just that little smaller chance of bitterness and resentment which can poison the spirit—and the prosperity of your city and town.

"There is no immediate problem for America which cannot be solved by work. But without work—hard work—none of our problems will be solved. A working America will provide the means to save ourselves and the world from economic ruin and war. A lazy America or an America which closes the door to any man's honest labor will invite disaster for America and the world."

For more than twenty-five years the National Urban League, cognizant of the intensity of racial factors in the South and the need for specifically adapting the southern program to regional conditions, has maintained in Atlanta, Georgia, a Southern Field Division, headquarters for work in twelve Southern States.



ON FOOD COMMITTEE — President Truman has named Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, a member of the citizens' committee established to develop a nationwide program to conserve food in order to feed starving Europeans.



RALPH MCGILL

Concluding Atlanta Constitution With Copenhagen---

On the evening of Aug. 31, at East Brookfield, Mass., Lester B. Granger, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League for Social

Work Among Negroes, made a speech which has just come to my attention.

It seems to me an important and commonsense talk, even though there be portions of it which will not meet with general approval from all who read it.

He found much which encouraged him.

During the second World War, he said, more than 1,500,000 Negro workers made good in industry and to date this country has not repeated the processes at the end of the first World War which saw mass dismissal of Negro workers, skilled and unskilled alike.

Then he turned critical.

Politics He denounced the careless attitude of the Negro, especially the Negro workers, in allowing themselves to be "used" by machine politicians, "to the detriment of all workers, Negroes in particular."

He asked the Negroes of America to admit "that group discipline in many white communities, especially in Northern cities, has broken down in the face of the immigration of almost 500,000 unskilled farm laborers and residents of small towns . . . "with consequent social disorganization, crime and delinquency."

He asked that realistic Negro leadership get into contact with open-minded, public-spirited and equally realistic white people who are not necessarily interested in Negroes sentimentally, but are deeply eager to correct undemocratic practices and to build secure community living for all.

Approaches This I took to be the gist of it, as I read the condensed version at hand. It was a speech addressed largely to the Northern cities, but it applies equally elsewhere. The need for realistic approaches—beginning with what can and ought first to be done—is sensible. The appeal to Negroes to create leadership which "knows the problems at first hand" was excellent advice. The sentimental "do-gooders," for all their good intentions, have done more harm than good.

Most Southern cities, including two in Georgia, have found Negro policemen working exclusively in Negro areas, so successful there is no longer any real question about their desirability.

Yet, it cannot fail to be a rebuke to Negro urban leadership, that in research and surveys on the problem, many Negroes oppose Negro policemen "because they would be even harder on Negroes than white officers." Questions submitted to Negroes reveal that in the ranks of the average Negro, there is a feeling that Negroes are too prone to "impose" on other Negroes.

There is no ready answer.

The fact that a half million Negroes have migrated to the Northern cities, unskilled and therefore all but unemployable in this modern technology, indicates that the tractor is having the expected effect. That many white persons have "gone North," too. And Southern cities, still crowded with the war over two long years, must be ready to face the fact they are still attracting persons from struggling farms and from small towns where the opportunities for work are not many.

And they don't know how to "do" anything.

Therefore, crime, delinquency, and "trouble" multiply.

God help us if we should, with our swollen cities, run head-on into a depression. Fortunately none is seen on the horizon.

Leadership Meanwhile, while on the general subject, Negro leadership has posed another difficult and disturbing question.

This grew out of the recent Baptist World Alliance meeting at Copenhagen, Denmark. All the reports are not yet in, and there will be time for another discussion, but there is enough in to

pose a disturbing question which certainly is not one which ought to be confined by Negro leadership to Baptist ranks.

As far as I can obtain the facts, on the last day of the meeting in Copenhagen, an announcement was given to the Copenhagen press and news services by one of the Negro ministers present, acting for an unknown number of his associates, charging an effort had been made by the conference to discriminate against the Negro Baptist delegates. It said that letters had been written, and the inference was they were official, seeking to discriminate against Negro Baptist delegates in hotel accommodations.

There was no charge that the attempt succeeded.

I have followed the Baptist press rather closely, and also the secular, so to speak, and I have seen but little. What little there is, indicates that some delegates did write and ask to be put at hotels at which no Negro delegates were assigned, although to date I have seen no report of the production of such a letter by a Danish hotel.

But, one cannot fail to be seriously disturbed by the sort of leadership which, knowing that such letters had had no effect; and, knowing, too, the effect of their condemnation of the Alliance meeting and upon this country's position in world affairs, would deliberately seek to discredit a world meeting in which, apparently, there actually was no discrimination whatsoever.

I have an idea, and if wrong will hasten so to say, that when the truth finally is known, they will find that one of the "Commie" persuasion sneaked in and, in typical clever manner, managed to get in his licks. Especially do I think this since the procedure was so much in the pattern—to wait until the last hour when there was no chance of organized investigation or reply. Yes, I am pretty sure they will find at least a notorious fellow traveler when the truth at last is learned.

Resolutions Ask Equity in Vet Training Program

EAST BROOKFIELD, Mass. (NNPA)—The annual conference of the National Urban League, at its final session at Camp Atwater

last Wednesday, in a series of resolutions condemned the Taft-Hartley labor law as "dangerous and harmful" and reaffirmed its support of legislation to ban race

and religious discrimination in employment. Labor and other public officials

called upon the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to tell the conference that the colored veteran "is not getting his share of housing and training and he knows he is not getting it, and there is no real

reference to the building and construction industry.

The League also went on record as favoring the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing bill, praised the retention of race relations advisers in the federal housing agencies, and resolved to stimulate community recognition of housing needs of minority groups.

For Health Insurance It urged Congress to enact a "satisfactory" national health insurance plan along with legisla-

tion providing increased health services to school children, and to provide more funds for educational facilities.

The League also called for a "more positive, systematic, planned, and dynamically functional program" to aid in prevention as well as cure of community situations affected by migration of rural peoples.

Joseph F. Albright, special assistant to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs told the conference that the colored veteran "is not getting his share of housing and training and he knows he is not getting it, and there is no real

reference to the building and construction industry.

Another speaker at the conference, George L. Edwards, of Atlanta, assistant field director of the Southern division of the Urban League, said that a total of 175,000 students had received vocational counsel from Urban League representatives during the 1946-47 year. Of these he said, 100,158 were college students.

Leroy W. Jeffries, of New York, assistant director of the league's industrial relations department,

told about the committee at a round table on industrial relations and vocational guidance.

He said the group, formed with the assistance of Winthrop Rockefeller, had agreed to serve in an interim capacity to create employment opportunities for young colored persons of high educational and technical attainments.

The committee is only six months old, but it has already placed a number of colored persons in such jobs as department store buyers, accountants, bookkeepers and technicians in industries and merchandising firms in the New York area, Mr. Jeffries said.

Housing Big Problem

Frank S. Horne, who has been an adviser to various federal housing agencies on minority group problems for 15 years, pointed out that when speaking of southern housing one must speak of segregated housing or no housing.

It was agreed that since the working man does not have the price for the type of housing he needs, businessmen should try to work out plans with the FHA in order to procure loans.

The secretary of the New York Urban league, Edward S. Lewis, held that the low-income working man was helpless without subsidized housing. He also exhorted Urban league officials to keep their eyes on the state, local, and federal governments to prevent "deals" aimed to foster "sinful real estate policies upon the American people."

Carpenters Dwindling

The Richmond league, represented by Wiley A. Hall, reported that colored carpenters were dwindling considerably since the end of the war. He reported their number in Richmond to be less than 100 whereas during the war they numbered over 700.

Dr. Montague Cobb, professor of anatomy at Howard's medical school, accused the National Medical association of being too concerned with the building of jim crow hospitals instead of fighting against discrimination in city hospitals.

The conference was told Tuesday that thirteen American cities, acting on recommendations from a team of consultants, had taken steps to eliminate racial inequalities in community facilities to lessen racial tensions.

The cities surveyed were St. Petersburg, Fla.; Charleston, S.C.; Winslow, N. C.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Little Rock, Ark.; Oklahoma City and Tulsa, Okla.; Houston, Tex.; Gary, Ind.; Dayton, Ohio; New London, Conn.; Kansas City, Mo.; and Chester, Pa.

Progress Reported

It was reported that Chattanooga, Kansas City and St. Petersburg are either reorganizing old hospitals or launching new ones as a direct result of the committee's findings. Gary increased its health budget, and St. Petersburg hired colored policemen.

Julius A. Thomas, industrial secretary of the league, and other speakers, expressed concern over the displacement of Southern agricultural workers and their continued migration to the North and West.

Other speakers included Ed. Douglass of the Greater Toledo, George L. Community Association of Toledo, the Na Ohio, and the Pearl Street Neigh- House of Waterbury.

Two Branch Groups

Urban League Drops

Two Branch Groups

Two Branch Groups

Two Branch Groups

Willard Townsend

The Other Side

We Must Support the Chicago Urban League

IF YOU ASKED THE QUESTION, "What is the Chicago Urban League?" the answer you received would depend upon whom you had asked. There are various concepts of the agency which have grown out of its services in the community and its avowed purposes and ideals.

If you put the question to Jim Brown, drill press operator, he might say, "That's a place that gets jobs for people. I went there and talked to a man who had a list of jobs. When I told him what kind of work I can do, he sent me to a plant and I got the job. I was hired right away." That's one idea of the Chicago Urban League.

Chicago Defender



The personnel director of the Zenith Manufacturing Company would probably tell you something like this: "The League is my consultant and advisor on labor problems. When we start to have too much absenteeism or chronic tardiness—or when some employee seems to have a personal problem that is interfering with his work, I call in the Chicago Urban League to help me work out some solution. They've gotten the employees together and held meetings with them to discuss their problems—they've worked with the union—and they've taken individual cases and investigated and removed the underlying causes of bad work habits. I find the League indispensable. I get all of my Negro employees through the League." Another idea of the League.

'For Community Improvement'

YOU ASK A HOUSEWIFE in a south or west side neighborhood, "What is the Chicago Urban League?" She will say, "Why, the League is an organization for community improvement. There's a young man from the league who has helped the residents of this block to form a club and it's done wonders already. The people who live in the block have bought a couple of garden hoses and rakes and a lawn mower and we use them to keep our yard looking nice. The children have been organized into a club too, and they help to keep the block neat. They used to throw candy-wrappers and trash around—you know how children can be—but not any more. They pick it all up and we burn it. With the help of the young man from the Urban League, we have been able to prohibit peddlers from using the streets. Now they can only sell in the alley. The Urban League is fine!" Here is another concept of the Chicago Urban League.

A social worker attached to the Juvenile Court is speaking: "The Urban League has been a

tremendous help to me in finding foster homes for children. I have called there time and again with some request or other, and the League is always ready to help, and usually can get the desired results. My friend at the Travellers' Aid tells me she calls them frequently also when she is trying to find accommodations for out-of-town-ers who know no one in the city." Yet another Urban League service has brought about this concept. *Sat. 8-30-47*

Embodiment of an Ideal

THE LEAGUE IS ALL of these things; but it is more than the sum of its services. It is also the living embodiment of an ideal. It is "all men are created equal . . ." "liberty and justice for all . . ." "Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness . . ."; it is "Not Alms But Opportunity" . . . The Urban League is a movement—a creed, a doctrine. It has as its firm foundation the knowledge that Negro-Americans can be first-class citizens and valuable participants in the life of urban communities. The Urban League also knows that people of different racial or religious groups can become "good neighbors" only if there is mutual understanding and trust.

To that end the Urban League has continually sought to interpret to the Negro people their roles as citizens and workers, and to all other groups the Urban League has presented the problems of Negro-Americans, planning and helping to effect their solution.

There can be no question as to whether or not the Urban League has been right in its principles. Through the 31 years of its existence, the Chicago Urban League has won support from all racial, religious and national groups in the city. These people have given their time, effort and money to help the League achieve its goals. They believe in the soundness of the program of the organization and have continually backed the League's efforts. *Sat. 8-30-47*

There are an estimated 400,000 Negroes in Chicago in 1947. The Chicago Urban League serves them daily, in many ways—breaking down employment discrimination, moving in the front ranks of those fighting for adequate housing, urging the passage of beneficial social legislation. The Chicago Urban League is touching every Negro in Chicago each time it wins a new opportunity for any individual Negro.

With no fanfare of trumpets it has accomplished deeds that would have been called impossible by those with less vision, less determination and less steadfastness. The Chicago Urban League should have 400,000 memberships in 1947—one for each Negro person who lives in the second largest city in the United States.

Delegates Hear Result Of 3-Year \$110,000 Probe

EAST BROOKFIELD, Mass. — (NNPA)—Delegates to the annual convention of the national Urban League in session here at Camp Atwater last week heard a report showing that 13 American cities have taken decisive steps on league recommendations to end some causes of race friction.

The report, entitled "Lessons From The Community Relations Project" showed that these cities had taken some action to equalize facilities and services for Negroes, thus eliminating what the league states is a major cause of inter-racial difficulties.

The report covered a three year survey conducted by the league on a grant of \$110,000 from the General Education Board of New York "for the purpose of showing that most communities would willingly do more for their Negro constituents if they had a blueprint from which to work."

Cities cooperating were St. Petersburg, Fla.; Charleston, S. C.; Winston Salem, N. C.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Little Rock, Ark.; Oklahoma City and Tulsa, Okla.; Houston, Tex.; Gary, Ind.; Dayton, Ohio; New London, Conn.; Kansas City, Mo.; and Chester, Pa.

Improve Facilities *Sat. 9-13-47*
Chattanooga, Kansas City and St. Petersburg are improving hospital facilities; Gary increased the health budget, and other cities are seeking to improve housing and recreation facilities. Dr. Warren M. Banner, director of research for the league, was in charge of the project.

During another session, Frank S. Horne, race relations advisor to the administrator of the Housing and Home Financing Agency, spoke on a program entitled "Where Do We Stand On Housing," and said trends are away from government subsidies and that in the South the question is still one of segregated housing or no housing. Horne pointed out that workers cannot pay full value for the housing they need and urged Negro business "to reach into the bag where there is some Federal money to carry on decent housing."

Edward S. Lewis, executive secretary of the Greater New York Urban League, said the nation must recognize the need for subsidies for low cost housing.

Dixie Jobs Fewer

Wiley A. Hall, executive secretary of the Richmond (Va.) Urban League reporter that employment of colored artisans in the South is dwindling since the end of the war.

Dr. W. Montague Cobb, of Howard University Medical School, urged a fight against segregated hospitals. He pointed out that Nashville will spend \$6,000,000 for hospitals with only \$200,000 going to the Jim Crow addition to Meharry Medical School's plant. He also rapped poor facilities at Gallinger Municipal Hospital, tax-supported Washington, D. C., emergency hospital.

Leo Nejelski, of New York, spoke on "Organizing the Community for Jobs" and urged that "Negro strategy" be dropped in favor of more modern methods of social engineering, that the Negro develop a greater feeling of kinship with other minorities and realize the employment situation as a common meeting ground, urged the seeking of common interests to eradicate deep-rooted prejudices. He emphasized that all this can best be done at community levels where common interests are more readily found. *Sat. 9-13-47*

Julius A. Thomas, industrial secretary of the league, and others expressed concern over displacement of southern agricultural workers. Donald Glover, San Francisco League industrial secretary, painted a gloomy picture of coast conditions and said colored populations had jumped there from 5,000 to 40,000 due to the war. Forty per cent of colored workers there are unemployed, he said.

Other speakers included Edward L. Cooper of the Greater Boston Urban League; George L. P. Weaver, director of National CIO Committee Against Discrimination; Thomas G. Young, secretary-treasurer of Local 32-B of the Building Service Employees, AFL, and Clarence L. Johnson, race relations adviser in the Federal Housing Administration.

Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the league, defined the over-all problem as one of developing leadership within the colored community itself. *Sat. 9-13-47*

Colored speakers are warned to: (1) Be factual (most white audiences know little or nothing of actual facts concerning colored citizens). (2) Be objective. (3) Do not be apologetic (there is a mutual obligation). (4) Avoid blanket indictments. It occurs to us that we may all of us well observe these rules in daily conversations.

THE BALTIMORE URBAN LEAGUE has a little pamphlet, "How Is Your Platform Appeal?" It is intended for the edification of white speakers before colored audiences and colored speakers before white audiences. *Chicago Defender, Sat. 11-15-47*
White speakers are cautioned with appropriate explanations as to the whyfores, to: (1) Avoid racial jokes. (2) Pronounce the word "Negro" plainly (emphasis on the broad "o"). (3) Don't talk about your "Colored Mammy." (4) Be consistent in your praise and criticism. (5) Use the ordinary courtesy titles (use first names only if willing to have own first name used) (6) Become familiar with contemporary as well as historical colored leadership. (7) Read the Negro Press. (8) Avoid blanket indictments. *Sat. 11-15-47*

Caution

TRAINING TO EASE RACIAL BIAS URGED

Urban League Calls for Group and Block Units to Promote

Community Leadership

New York, N.Y.

Cities that have within their boundaries large racial and cultural minorities not yet absorbed into community life were urged yesterday to promote small group and residential block organizations to encourage responsible community leadership.

Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, asked for "less talk and more 'grass roots' work" directed toward reducing racial conflicts.

He said that already the league has achieved "gratifying results" among Negroes and Mexicans in San Diego, Calif. To further their work, a special committee, partly financed by Clinton McKinnon, publisher of The San Diego Journal, will conduct a three-month program to establish such leadership among Mexican and Negro citizens of San Diego.

"If we want to keep the Communists from leading these people, we must teach them to lead themselves," he said. Mr. Granger attributed much community conflict to "excitable elements which seek to lead without knowing what to work toward." He said that riots and general community disorders repeatedly cropped up in areas where the local leadership was weak.

The league in all instances, he said, will abstain from partisan politics and from active lobbying. As "to be effective it must promote the broad interests of the community, no matter what racial group is involved."

Unemployment Data Given

He said that the league had feared that more than 1,000,000 Negroes would be unemployed in 1946, but actually the number was about 600,000.

A study carried on for the league by Julius A. Thomas, industrial secretary, showed that many industries that first employed Negroes in World War II on an experimental basis were employing them now, Mr. Granger said.

He said that great gains were made for the Negro and other minority groups in the white-collar fields, and that the telephone companies in New York and New Jersey added 600 switchboard operators and office workers to their

forces in 1946. This was in the ratio of one to 100, which was not enough, he added.

The problem in the South in spite of marked gains remains "mainly a psychological one," he said.

Negro veterans still comprise the majority of current unemployment, he said. The league has compiled figures that indicate gross inequalities in all Veterans Administration programs in the South, he declared. Although 700,000 Negro veterans are natives of Southern and border States, only 200 have been employed by the VA, and most of these are restricted to counseling centers in Negro colonies, he charged.

Mr. Granger said that he did not "despair of the South," and pointed to ten Southern cities which with five Northern cities now support the league's program to reduce race tension by directing community action toward the economic causes. The project is to run three years, he said, and has been financed by the General Education Board with a grant of \$110,000.

Urban League's 1947 Appeal

Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Pres. Willard S. Townsend of the United Transport Service Employees have accepted the co-chairmanship of the CIO Sponsoring Committee for the Natl. Urban League's 1947 Trade Union Appeal, the League announced this week. CIO Pres. Philip Murray has been named Honorary Chairman.

The Urban League, one of the few national welfare organizations which traditionally has taken an official stand in behalf of organized labor, went on record at its 1946 national conference in support of the southern organizing drive. Through its branches strategically located in 56 industries cities in 29 states and the District of Columbia, the League has developed close relationship with CIO unions in the common interest of fighting racial discrimination.

TRAINING FOR JOB URGED ON NEGROES

New York, N.Y.

National Urban League Plans to Place More Emphasis on Vocational Guidance

The National Urban League will place increasing emphasis upon vocational guidance for Negro youth, the social work agency's annual report said yesterday.

In order to hold or expand the job gains made by Negro workers since the start of the war, it is necessary to "plan today for tomorrow's jobs," the summary maintained.

The report, made public at the national league's office, 1133 Broadway, outlined 1946 activities of the thirty-six-year-old organization, which was formed to improve the living and working conditions of Negroes.

Last year the fifty-six affiliates of the national league in major cities in twenty-nine States reached an estimated youth audience of 44,500.

Jul 5-6-47
Training Emphasized

"The Urban League intends to place even greater emphasis in the future on its vocational guidance program," the report said. "There needs to be assembled in the national office a greater quantity of factual material to answer the inquiries on occupations that are received daily."

"While workers have a right to employment according to their training and skills, they also have the responsibility for taking advantage of training opportunities and for successful job performance. Too often spokesmen in the Negro's interest have stressed the need for job opportunities without placing sufficient emphasis on the need for training in order to qualify for those opportunities."

The twenty-page document showed that community affiliates of the league spent \$1,046,138 last year on various research and service programs. The national coordinating body had a budget of \$191,306, compared with one of \$60,906 in 1941.

Jul 5-6-47
28,667 Workers Placed

Noteworthy progress was made as a result of surveys in the telephone and department store industries, the report said.

In 1946, a total of 28,667 Negro workers were placed in jobs through the action of local leagues. Three thousand unions and 3,700 business companies were approached for discussions on the hiring of Negroes. Assistance ranging from personal advice to job placement was given to 17,660 veterans.

The national league and the Greater New York unit are currently conducting a drive for \$450,000. Henry R. Luce, editor of Time and Life magazines, is chairman of the appeal.

Milton Berle Aids Urban League
Milton Berle, the comedian, has become chairman of the entertainment division of the Urban League Service Fund, it was announced yesterday by the national campaign chairman, Henry R. Luce, editor of Time and Life. Mr. Berle will help raise \$450,000 for the year's program of the league, an interracial economic and social service agency for Negroes.

\$1,000,000 Spent to Better Economic Conditions

Report Says 17,660 Vets Aided During Year,
44,500 Youths Profit by Training Program

NEW YORK — Approximately 17,660 veterans received aid from local Urban Leagues, including job placements, housing assistance and advice on personal problems.

A trade union consultant has been added to the staff to interpret the League's program and to work with unions in the general field of social welfare.

Community Experiments

For the past three years, the League has been conducting a special experiment in community relations in industrial centers having high potentials for racial misunderstandings and friction.

Local leaders of both races were consulted by trained research specialists in 13 cities and aided in welfare and race relations.

Information gathered from these cities also was used on a national scale as knowledge regarding community organization and race relations. The League staff also visited 111 others cities in the surveys.

Job Training Program

An estimated 44,500 young boys and girls were reached through several hundred schools and colleges and other institutions, through the League's Vocational Opportunity Campaign which has been conducted annually since 1930. Object of the drive is to get youths to "train today for tomorrow's jobs."

To finance the work of the National Organization and the Greater New York Urban League, a campaign for \$450,000 is now in progress under the chairmanship of Henry R. Luce, editor of Time and Life.

Leagues are located in 56 cities in 29 States and the District of Columbia. For 36 years, the League through its various offices, has maintained the machinery for get-

ting at the roots of race prejudice, suiting from unequal economic opportunities for colored citizens, to support the 1947 financial appeal of the League.

The work of this department, according to Mr. Lewis, will be expanded to seek increased employment for colored people, particularly in construction, sales and clerical work.

Edward S. Lewis, executive director of the league, acting director of this department, will be expanded to seek increased employment for colored people, particularly in construction, sales and clerical work.

Dr. Lloyd Bailer To Urban League Staff
Dr. Lloyd Bailer, economist, has been appointed director of the industrial relations department of the Urban League of Greater New York, it was announced last

the report stated. The \$1,000,000 which was spent in 1946 does not include the \$191,306.15 spent by the National Office in 1946 which reflects the tremendous growth of the movement during war years beginning with a National Office budget of \$60,000 in 1941.

In concluding the report, Mr. Garrison urged all Americans concerned with the vital problems re-

Washington of Pittsburgh, newly-appointed acting ex-

New Secretary
of Urban League
Acting Executive Is A
Counselling Specialist

WASHINGTON
Charles Washington of Pittsburgh, newly-appointed acting ex-

ective secretary of the Washing- for itself. *Fri. 3-16-47 Afro-American*
 ton Urban League, was scheduled "I am convinced that it is the
 to take over his duties at the responsibility of every American
 league office on Monday. —on the Broadways and the Main

Mr. Washington is a specialist streets which make up every com-
 in vocational, educational and em- munity—to do his part to assure
 ployment counselling. He will every other American the chance
 have the opportunity to carry for- he rightly deserves for self-de-
 ward several pending projects velopment.

sponsored by the Washington Ur- "What the Urban League Serv-
 ban League. *327. 3-8-47* ice Fund is doing is in that di-
 Tuberculosis Project rection. It has my full support."

Among the projects the league Formation of a committee of
 is now sponsoring are the domes- entertainers from all fields is un-
 tic workers institute, a vocational der way. Special division activ-
 opportunity campaign, to begin ities are planned in order to raise
 Mar. 17, and a tuberculosis X-ray the highest sum possible for the
 program, which is expected to be campaign.
 set up at the league's offices.

Comedian Joins Fight For Right

Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 3-16-47
**Milton Berle To
 Aid Urban League
 National Drive**

NEW YORK.—(NNPA)— Mil-
 ton Berle, the comedian, this
 week accepted the chairmanship
 of the Urban League Service Fund,
 Henry R. Luce, national campaign
 chairman, announced last Satur-
 day.

In accepting Mr. Berle said:

"You don't have to hit me
 with a Bill of Rights to make
 me realize that a tenth of our
 nation is not enjoying an
 equal opportunity to share in
 the richness of America. A
 square break at a decent job
 —a good house in which to
 live—and education—these are
 the things I mean when I
 speak of richness."

An indefatigable performer on
 behalf of worthy causes, Mr.
 Berle has participated in many
 entertainments in Harlem and the
 South, particularly before Negro
 veterans.

He first appeared before a col-
 ored audience in the Lafayette
 Theater in Harlem at the age of
 10. He was born on the 118th
 street between Lenox and Fifth
 avenues.

Urging the entertainment world
 to help in the \$450,000 campaign,
 Mr. Berle said:

"What the Urban League Serv-
 ice Fund has asked me to do is
 small compared with the size of
 the task the League has retained

—on the Broadways and the Main
 streets which make up every com-
 munity—to do his part to assure
 every other American the chance
 he rightly deserves for self-de-
 velopment.

"What the Urban League Serv-
 ice Fund is doing is in that di-
 rection. It has my full support."

Mr. Berle, at 39, is a veteran of
 34 years as a stage, radio and
 film star. In addition to perform-
 ing for philanthropic organiza-
 tions, he entertained extensively
 for soldiers during both World
 Wars.

LEAGUE HEAD—Charles W.
Washington, former industrial
secretary of the Pittsburgh
Urban League, who has re-
placed Joseph H. Douglass as
acting executive secretary of
the Washington U r b a n
League.

Says Building Trades Craftsmen Losing Out

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World
Fri. 7-11-47

NEW YORK.—(NNPA)— Colored
 craftsmen are losing out in one of
 the most profitable trades in the
 country, Julius A. Thomas, Indus-
 trial Relations Director of the Na-
 tional Urban League, declared last
 Saturday in a special NNPA inter-
 view on his organization's new
 pamphlet, "Your Career in the
 Building Trades."

"The primary purpose of this fold-
 er," Mr. Thomas said, "is to build
 a valuable Negro market in one of
 the most lucrative trades in this
 country. Skilled and semi-skilled
 building trades workers are among
 the highest paid wage-earners in
 the nation. In many places the pre-
 sent wages average \$2.00, with high
 pay for overtime work. But you can
 not get jobs, if you don't know how
 to do them."

Citing the recent Urban League
 study of colored workers in the
 building trades, Mr. Thomas stated
 that it showed discrimination
 against colored construction work-
 ers by employers and unions was
 not the only serious factor. "There
 is actually an alarming shortage of
 trained Negro workers to fill the
 jobs," Mr. Thomas emphasized.

The new pamphlet, published as
 a joint enterprise by the National
 Urban League's Departments of Vo-
 cational Guidance and Industrial Re-
 lations, in cooperation with officials



LEAGUE HEAD—Charles W.
Washington, former industrial
secretary of the Pittsburgh
Urban League, who has re-
placed Joseph H. Douglass as
acting executive secretary of
the Washington U r b a n
League.

Says Building Trades Craftsmen Losing Out

of the National Housing Agency, is
 a six-page, green and white folder,
 listing the building crafts and
 describing steps necessary to get
 both training and employment.

Concise and clearly written, it
 is addressed to persons who already
 have some construction training,
 ex-GI's trained in military construc-
 tion, vocational school graduates,
 and untrained job-seekers.

LEAGUE MACHINERY

The pamphlet is a part of the
 machinery of the National Urban
 League's nation-wide operation to
 cut out every bottleneck halting
 employment of colored workers in
 the building trades. With effort con-
 centrated on the community level,
 the executive and industrial rela-
 tions secretaries of affiliates in
 fifty-six cities are joining their
 parent organization in vigorous
 work with public and private con-
 tracting employers, governmental
 agencies, and labor unions.

"The problems to be faced in as-
 suring full utilization of the
 available supply of Negro mechanics
 and in drawing them into appren-
 tice or other training programs are
 not new," Mr. Thomas stated.

"However, the fact that much of
 the initial construction will be
 done under private rather than

public auspices is likely to make
 it much more difficult for Negro
 mechanics than it was during the
 housing program of the thirties."

Single copies of "Your Career in
 the Building Trades" may be
 secured by writing to the National
 Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New
 York City 10.

Negroes in City Increase 67% in 15 Years, Urban League Shows in Plea for Funds

New York N.Y. Times
The New York Times
7-11-47
 This city's Negro community
 grew by 67 per cent between 1930
 and 1945, according to the annual
 report for 1946 made public yes-
 terday by the Urban League of
 Greater New York.

The league put the Negro popu-
 lation here in 1930 at 327,706 and
 said the number had risen to about
 547,000 in 1945. The increase was
 largely in Manhattan, where the
 Negro population rose from 224,
 670 to 344,000. Other boroughs had
 the following increases: Brooklyn,
 from 68,921 to 135,000; the Bronx,
 from 12,930 to 31,000 and Queens,
 18,600 to 33,000.

The league emphasized that this
 growth had brought increased de-
 mands for its services and ap-
 pealed for public support for its
 current drive for \$450,000 to make
 possible an expansion of its fa-
 cilities. *Tues. 7-1-47*

Dr. William H. Kilpatrick of
 Columbia University, who has been
 re-elected president of the league,
 declared that "the effectiveness of
 our work among Negroes and on
 community problems has brought
 requests for our services that our
 present staff cannot handle."

"We need more professionally
 trained experts for our employ-
 ment, vocational guidance, health
 and housing and other depart-
 ments," he added. "We also need
 funds to establish and staff our
 Bronx branch."

As the only agency serving in
 nearly all fields in which Negroes
 require help and guidance, the
 Urban League merits the generous
 aid of all persons concerned with
 the conditions under which our
 Negro population works and lives,
 as well as with the problems of
 interracial relations.

The annual report, released by
 Edward S. Lewis, executive direc-
 tor of the league, said that in the
 last year the organization had es-
 tablished a branch in Queens, ex-
 panded job placement and voca-
 tional guidance services, estab-
 lished a neighborhood council in
 Harlem, organized a housing im-
 provement program and served as
 the organization center for several
 community projects.

The reports said that in addition
 to Dr. Kilpatrick the following of-
 ficers had been re-elected:

Dr. John H. Lathrop, pastor of
 the Church of Our Savior, first
 vice president; Dr. Lucien M.

Brown, second vice president; Mrs.
 Edith M. Alexander, secretary, and
 Macco A. Thomas, treasurer.

Urban League Issues New Craft Pamphlet

NEW YORK.—(ANP)— "Your
 Career in the Building Trades," a
 new six-page folder designed to
 implement its program of integrat-
 ing Negro workers into the build-
 ing crafts, was released this week
 by the National Urban League. Ad-
 dressed to persons who already
 have some construction training,
 ex-GI's in military construction,
 vocational school graduates, and
 untrained job seekers, the concise,
 clearly-written pamphlet lists the
 necessary steps to get both train-
 ing and employment in the field.

The Freedom Train will visit
 approximately 200 communities in
 all of the States during the tour
 which will last for a year.

signs over entrances to rail-roads problems of racial discrimi-
 nation. The Freedom Train will visit
 approximately 200 communities in
 all of the States during the tour
 which will last for a year.

Insofar as the Foundation's an- all of the States during the tour
 that it will attempt to exercise
 the unfairplay in the exhibitions. But he
 easiness of the Urban League lies in the fact that some areas have
 in the fact that some areas have
 "colored" sections, "colored" and
 "for colored" and "for colored" and

NEW YORK.—Pointing to the common heritage of democracy
 which is expected to be graphically depicted by the American Heritage
 Foundation's "Freedom Train," due to begin its nation-wide tour
 next month—Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the Urban
 League, has asked the foundation to define its policy towards possible
 bias during the train's tour. Brophy that it would be "a monu-
 mental travesty on our democratic
 concept, if the Bill of Rights were white" signs over entrances to rail-roads problems of racial discrimi-
 nation. The Freedom Train will visit
 approximately 200 communities in
 all of the States during the tour
 which will last for a year.

Mr. Granger wrote to Thomas mental travesty on our democratic
 Foundation, pointing out the possi- to be exhibited to an American au-road stations. In their civic activ- nation. The Freedom Train will visit
 ble angles of racial bias which dience rigidly segregated according ities they rigidly segregate the races. Insofar as the Foundation's an- all of the States during the tour
 could arise in areas where local to race. Local Urban League the races. Insofar as the Foundation's an- all of the States during the tour
 prejudices and segregated customs units in various cities have been Insofar as the Foundation's an- all of the States during the tour
 prevail. The train will carry his alerted to be on guard for these threats extends, Mr. Granger feels that it will attempt to exercise
 toric documents, including the Bill possibilities, Mr. Granger said. that it will attempt to exercise
 of Rights and the Declaration of The chief factor behind the un- fairplay in the exhibitions. But he
 Independence. easiness of the Urban League lies in the fact that some areas have
 in the fact that some areas have
 "colored" sections, "colored" and
 "for colored" and "for colored" and

TRAVESTY SEEN
 In his letter, Mr. Granger told

Urban League Asks Freedom Train Policy

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 8-16-47

LATTIMORE HEADS MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Social, Medical Problems Hold NMA Meet Spotlight

32
48 Meet Slated
For Okla. City

LOS ANGELES, (NPB)—

Sept. 1—Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore, Louisville medical doctor, was formally inducted into office here last Friday to head the National Medical Association during 1947. President-elect, was Dr. C. A. Whittier of San Antonio, Texas. Mrs. F. Miller of Kansas City, Mo., elected president of the Women's Auxiliary, and Mrs. A. Dalton of Ohio, nominated president-elect for 1948.

The Los Angeles conclave of the NMA proved to be one of the most interesting of its history. The 52nd Annual Convention produced many highlighted features and won wide favor and acclaim among non-professional citizens who thronged every public event.

Of utmost interest to professionals and laymen alike, was the panel on surgery. This edifying panel was highlighted with oral lectures, photo slides and motion pictures in technicolor. The language employed throughout the explanatory narration, was simple and easily understandable to non-professionals.

Others elected to national offices to the NMA and the Auxiliary included: Dr. J. A. Merida, Tenn. to vice chairman; Dr. H. D. Bryce, N. Carolina, vice chairman; Dr. J. T. Givens, Virginia, secretary; Dr. J. J. Carter, Ohio, asst. secretary; Dr. W. Boyd, Oklahoma, corresponding secretary; N. R. Toney, Tennessee, asst. corresponding secretary; Dr. J. F. Taylor, Alabama, speaker of House of Delegates; J. A. Long, Florida, secretary of House of Delegates; Dr. A. Terrence, director of publicity; Dr. J. C. Fentress, Virginia, director of publicity; Dr. E. Taylor, Mo., treasurer; Dr. J. Gathings, Washington, D. C., chairman, Board of Trustees; Dr. C. Bryant, Oklahoma, Leo S. Gathings, Louisiana, A. Porter Damm, Kansas, V. J. Small, Maryland, and W. C. Atkinson, Pennsylvania, members of board of auxiliary members elect.

and to the national board were: Mesdames Henrine Knaivs, Mississippi, 1st vice president; Emily Portwig, California, 2nd vice president; S. H. Freeman, Tennessee, chairman of Executive Board; D. W. Byrd, Virginia, chairman of Advisory Board; H. Walker, Tennessee, General Secretary; A. C. Thomas, Washington, D. C., Asst. Secretary; I. M. Smith, Illinois, Treasurer; J. A. C. Lattimore, secretary of Executive Board; J. M. Knox, Michigan, Editor; C. A. Whittier, Texas, associate editor; J. R. Coasey, Maryland, Chaplain; J. J. Thomas, Missouri, E. J. Starke, Florida, and R. C. Cheek, Tennessee, members-at-large. Oklahoma City, Okla., won the right to host the 1948 convention.

Medical Ass'n Elects Texan

LOS ANGELES — (ANP)—Election of officers for 1948 by the National Medical Association placed Dr. C. A. Whittier of San Antonio, Tex., as the new president-elect.

However, under the plan followed by the association, Dr. J. A. Lattimore, distinguished Louisville physician, president-elect of last year, actively begins his duties as head of the great organization until Dr. Whittier takes his seat next year.

CHOOSE OKLAHOMA CITY

The 1948 convention was won by Oklahoma City over a number of other cities bidding for it.

Dr. J. A. Merida was elected first vice president, H. D. Brice of North Carolina, second vice president; H. T. Givens of Virginia, general secretary; W. S. Byrd of Oklahoma, corresponding secretary; J. V. Carter of Ohio, assistant secretary; W. A. Toney of Tennessee, assistant corresponding secretary; J. A. Taylor of Alabama, speaker of the house of delegates; J. A. Long of Florida, secretary of the house of delegates; F. T. Taylor of Missouri, treasurer; A. C. Terrence of Opelousas, La., re-elected director of publicity; J. Cullen Fentress of Los Angeles, assistant director of publicity, and G. Gathings of Washington, chairman of the board of trustees.

LOS ANGELES — Social problems related to the practice of medicine by Negro physicians dominated much of the program of the National Medical Association Convention here last week.

Association President Dr. Walter A. Younge of St. Louis told the assembled physicians the chief reason for the critical shortage of Negro doctors is the quota system set up by medical colleges. He pointed out that Jackson, Miss., with a Negro population of 35,000, has only five Negro physicians, and that Houston, with 100,000, has 21.

Hospitalization is a problem that can only be met through construction of small community hospitals, until state and federal agencies take action, Dr. Younge said.

Opposition to the Taft bill on health was advocated by guest speaker Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas, on the ground that it would permit administration of certain provisions by groups hostile to Negro physicians. The Taft bill was introduced as a substitute to the liberal Wagner - Murray - Dingell health insurance bill, which Representative Douglas is known to favor.

Reports on hospital facilities showed that in Alabama, Negro doctors can practice in only one hospital. There are only 1,500 beds for more than a million Negroes in Georgia, and 2,000 for almost the same number in Texas.

Pan Hellenic Council Meets

Vows Full Support In Anti-Bias Fight

Sat. 5-24-47

ATLANTA, Ga.—The 18th annual session of the National Pan Hellenic Council here last week was attended by eight heads of National Green letter societies and 51 delegates, including all officers, national representatives and members of local councils from several sections of the country.

Support of the programs of the NAACP, the National Urban League, a permanent FEPC, abolition of the poll tax and Taft-Wagner-Ellender Housing and USES appropriation bills were among resolutions adopted.

In addition to holding three intensive sessions, the heads of member organizations appeared on various public programs in the six colleges and Warren Methodist Church. These persons were Mrs. Edna Owen Gray, Baltimore, Md., supreme basileus, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; Mrs. Mae Wright Downs, Sewell, N. J., grand president, Delta Sigma Theta; Mrs. Luellelia Harrison, Houston, Texas, grand basileus, Zeta Phi Beta; Mrs. Ethel Ross Smith, Chicago, Ill., grand basileus, Sigma Gamma Rho; Belford V. Lawson, national president, Washington, D. C., Alpha Phi Alpha; Augustus G. Parker, Cleveland, Ohio, grand polemarch, Kappa Alpha Psi; George A. Parker, Washington, D. C., national president, Phi Beta Sigma; and Col. Campbell C. Johnson, Washington, D. C., grand basileus, Omega Psi Phi. Sat. 5-24-47

The following officers were elected: Ellsworth J. Evans, St. Louis, Mo., Kappa Alpha Psi, chairman; Miss Maude E. Brown, Louisville, Ky., Alpha Kappa Alpha, vice chairman; Dr. R. O. Johnson, Atlanta, Ga., Phi Beta Sigma, secretary; Miss Vivian Hayes, St. Louis, Mo., Zeta Phi Beta, treasurer; Mrs. Mattie Greenwood, Atlanta, Ga., Delta Sigma Theta; Mrs. Ruby G. Watts, St. Louis, Mo., Sigma Gamma Rho; Dr. B. F. Cann, Cincinnati, Ohio, Alpha Phi Alpha, and Milo C. Murray, Gary, Ind. Omega Psi Phi members of the executive committee.

Phillis Wheatley Foundation Head

Incorporates National Organization

Sat. 9-6-47

CLEVELAND — Having built one institution, Jane Edna Hunter, tireless social worker, is now working to forge a new social instrument destined to play an important role in the development of future leaders.

This is the consensus of opinion regarding the incorporation of the National Phillis Wheatley foundation with its inter-racial board of directors and executive committee of nationally known civic leaders.

According to Miss Hunter, the National Phillis Wheatley foundation is being formed to meet the need in hundreds of communities for establishment of social agencies after the pattern of the Phillis Wheatley association of Cleveland. Club and church women in many cities, she declared, have written for advice and data on how to organize work.

Invitations are currently being sent to individuals, clubs and other organizations. One class of membership will be known as a Founder's movement where such person may provide means for some youth to take an entraineé stay at an established social agency to prepare for work in their community.

The announced membership of officers and directors of the foundation are: Jane Edna Hunter, founder, president, and director.

Margaret Mahoney, first vice president; Dr. H. W. Hunter, second vice president; Mrs. Wilberetta P. Johnson, third vice president; Dr. Robert A. Harris, treasurer; Atty. N. L. McGhee, secretary, Miss Ethel S. Storey, assistant secretary, Mrs. T. Black.

Mrs. Milton Gibson, Judge Perry B. Jackson, Mrs. Robert P. Morgan, Dr. B. C. Styles, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Eunice Baker, Steubenville, Ohio; Mrs. Sarah H. Fleming, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Lula O. McClure, Cincinnati, Ohio; and Mrs. George A. Ebeling, Cleveland, Ohio.

National Executive Committee: Dr. H. W. Hunter, chairman, Cleveland, Ohio; John H. Sengstacke, associate chairman, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Washington, D. C.; Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Washington, D. C.; M. C. Clarke, Cleveland, Ohio; Dowal H. Davis Jr., Kansas City, Mo.; Rose Dunjee, Oklahoma City, Okla.; T. K. Gibson, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Evan A. Gilkes, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Muriel E. Johnson, Glen Burnie, Md.

Sat. 9-6-47
Charles H. Mahoney, Detroit, Mich.; Howard H. Murphy, Glen Burnie, Md.; Mrs. E. Washington

Rhodes, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Theresa Robinson, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Aquilla A. Scott, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. Frank L. Stanley, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta, Ga., and Kenneth Wood, Detroit.

According to Miss Hunter, The National Phillis Wheatley foundation is being formed to meet the need in hundreds of communities for establishment of social agencies after the pattern of the Phillis Wheatley association of Cleveland. Club and church women in many cities, she declared, have written for advice and data on how to organize work.

Jane Hunter

Nat'l Phillis Wheatley
The National
Foundation
Cincinnati, Ohio

Cleveland, O.—Having built one great institution, Jane Edna Hunter, indefatigable worker in social upbuilding, is now engaged in the forging of a new social instrument destined to play a major role in the development of future leaders in social work. This is the consensus of opinion regarding the incorporation of the National Phillis Wheatley Foundation with its interracial Board of Directors and Executive Committee composed of nationally known civic leaders throughout the country.

According to Miss Hunter, the National Phillis Wheatley Foundation is being formed to meet the need in hundreds of communities throughout the United States for establishment of social agencies after the pattern of the Phillis Wheatley Association of Cleveland. Club and church women in many cities, she declared, have written for advice and data on how to organize work similar to the Cleveland Association and leading citizens have visited Cleveland to learn the idea and plan of training and protecting girls and women in order to establish such work in their own communities.

Technicians meet in Washington without local representation

32 Sat. 9-13-47
Paul R. Williams, international-
ly known architect, resident here,
was unable to address the 19th
annual convention of the National
Technical association, which met
recently at Howard university,
Washington, D. C., due to press
of business, his office said today.

Some 100 Negro engineers, ar-
chitects, and other scientists and
technicians from 15 chapters about
the country attended the conven-
tion, which heard technical papers
read by various specialists in ra-
dar, aeronautics, electronics and
metallurgy. One of the principal
addresses was by A. A. Alexander,
of Des Moines, an engineering con-
tractor, who spoke on his \$3,000,-
000 construction project in the
District of Columbia.

Los Angeles, which has a branch
of the NTA, was unrepresented at
the convention. The local organi-
zation meets regularly with a mem-
bership of approximately 20. In
the group are architects engineers,
radio technicians, and machinists.
Sat. 9-13-47
President is Paul Gomez. Ralph
Vaughn is far western vice presi-
dent of the national organization.

Nurses Name Mrs. Bailey President

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

Tues. 6-24-47

The National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses elected Mrs. Elida C. Bailey, R.N., of New York City, to head the organization for the next two years.

At the same time, Mrs. Amanda V. Reece, of Atlanta, Ga., became the lone southerner elected to a high post in the national organization.

The new president replaced Mrs. Frances F. Gaines of Chicago, Ill., who did not seek the post in the recent national election. Mrs. Bailey has had wide experience in both nursing and civic affairs and has been active in the organization for a number of years.

The entire state elected is as follows: Mrs. Elida C. Bailey, R.N., of New York City, president; Mrs. Cassie A. Morris, N.R., of Detroit, Mich., 1st vice-president; Mrs. Amanda V. Reece, R.N., of Atlanta, Ga., 2nd vice-president; Mrs. Uvamae De Ramus, R.N., Cincinnati, Ohio, recording secretary; Miss Jane Belt, R.N., Chicago, Ill., national secretary; Mrs. Marquette C. Jackson, R.N., New York City, treasurer; Mrs. Murdis Ragland Davis, New York City, assistant treasurer.

Tues. 6-24-47

The delegates selected Louisville, Ky., for its next Biennial meeting in 1949. The delegates adjourned immediately after the election last Friday to enjoy a barbecue as guests of the Atlanta Medical Association at Anderson Farm, Luthonia, Ga. Saturday, the delegates journeyed to Tuskegee Institute, where they toured campus and medical facilities at the Alabama school.

Cleveland Host To Funeral Men

Sat. 4-5-47

TULSA, Okla.—With representatives attending from twenty States, the national board of the National Negro Funeral Directors Association, Inc., met here recently. The annual convention of the group will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, August 10-14.

The two-day session was presided over by Duplain Rhodes Jr., president of the association. Board members attended from as far East as New York and Pennsylvania. The second day's session was addressed by Prof. Hobart Jarrett of Langston University.

Hosts for the confab were Manor-Ross, Jackson and Chandler funeral homes.

32 1947

NNHM (National Negro Health Movement) (National Negro Health Week)

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
March 29, 1947

'Negro Health Week' Here Proclaimed

The period of March 30-April 10 was proclaimed yesterday by Mayor Pro Tem J. J. Newell as "National Negro Health Week," conducted by the Federal Security Agencies of the U. S. Public Health Service.

The proclamation said "The special objective this year is 'Community-Wide co-operation for better health and sanitation.'"

National Negro Week is sponsored locally by the Rev. R. H. Johnson, editor-publisher of the "Good Neighbors Magazine."

All persons interested in the health and welfare of the community are urged to co-operate.

Porters' Benefit Group in Session

11-29-47
Largest, Richest Sick,
Death Organization

CHICAGO—The Pullman Porters Benefit Association of America, largest and most affluent sick and death benefit organization of colored railroad workers in the country holds its 27th annual conference here this week, beginning Tuesday.

The four-day sessions will be held at the Wabash Ave. YMCA. Besides delegates and other representatives from practically every section of the union, the attendance will include the National Women's Auxiliary, an affiliate of the association.

9,000 Belong to Group

With a membership of 9,000, the organization reported its total assets last year as \$341,531.88, the major portion being in government bonds.

Officers are:

E. M. Graham, grand chairman; M. Blanton, vice-grand chairman; P. A. Sample, comptroller; W. Jordan, grand-secretary (pro-tem). Directors include R. L. Durham, D. C. Atkins, A. Barksdale and L. J. T. Willie. Mrs. Anna Atkins of Boston is president of the auxiliary.

GEORGIA'S YOUNG NEGROES **A** Fighter with Know-How

Sally Harper - June 3rd 1847
By Mary Southard New York, N.Y.

ATLANTA

THE NEGRO YOUTH of Georgia are taking up the challenge thrown out by Herman Talmadge and his white supremacy gang at the State Capitol. Shortly after the passage of the infamous White Primary Bill, an emergency conference was called by the South-
ern Negro Youth Congress to enable Negro young people to take counsel together and find the best way to fight back against the new Talmadge tyranny.

When the conference opened in repudiation of a usurper as governor of Georgia; the YMCA in Atlanta, 54 delegates were seated. They came from many parts of Georgia, from Athens, Gainesville, Albany, Covington, Atlanta, and the Black Belt center of Macon (where more than 6,000 Negroes voted in the July primary.) There were representatives from colleges, from the American Legion, UNAVA, the NAACP, the CIO and church groups.

Preparations to conduct a lobby in the Georgia Legislature on all issues affecting the program of SNYC; 3-18-47

A series of Citizenship Institutes to be held in various cities throughout Georgia.

•

THE DELEGATES have taken this program back to their towns and campuses. They can be proud

MOST OF THE DELEGATES ever modest a way, has opened up a path of militant political action worthy of the 130,000 Negro voters who courageously went to the polls last July, and who want to fight back now against the new fascist blackjacking of their political rights.

Six were white students from the University of Georgia, Emory, and Oglethorpe, some of whom had snafed in the student demonstration, which hanged Talmadge in effigy in front of the State Capitol in January.

Thousands of Negro citizens all over Georgia are supporting the legal fight conducted by the NAACP against the white primary. However important this fight in

They came to take part in the fight against a common enemy. Their participation was a significant token of the possibility of common action among White and Negro students of Atlanta's tremendous university system.

THIS WAS A WORKING conference. It proposed a permanent body, the Georgia State Committee of the Southern Negro Youth Congress to carry out the program of action adopted by the delegates.

This program included:

A campaign to get 20,000 signatures to a petition addressed to the General Assembly of Georgia, against the white primary bill, the sales tax and anti-labor bills, and for a program of extending democracy and raising the living

By Louise Mitchell

Bending over the washroom sink, he could hear the character behind him say, "Get the hell out of here. God damn you."

He let it pass thinking what again. *New York, N.Y.*
The gruff voice shouted, "Get out of here. God damn you n---r."

He turned around and faced two white men, one a passenger, the other, the conductor.

"You had better not try that," answered the Negro. The white man stood up as if to strike the colored man who dared to talk back.

"Don't curse me," he shouted at the white man. Turning to the conductor, he said, "I'll sue the company." *2/15/67 3-19-67*

The character sat down; the conductor lowered his head. No other word was said.

Louis Burnham, executive secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, then returned to his family in a Pullman compartment. He was just an hour away from Birmingham, Ala., after a trip to New York. For half an hour he seethed in anger, his wife and two children sitting by in quiet understanding.

When he got off the train, the character was threatening to bash the brains of the Negro porter unless he handled his luggage exclusively.

HAPPENS EVERY TIME

"Such incidents happen on the train about every other time I travel," Burnham said yesterday in New York where he is on a fund-raising tour for the coming month.

Insults and threats are nothing new to him. It's no ordinary guy who goes down South after a Northern college education to fight inch by inch against the baseness of the polltaxers.

As an organizer of Negro youth Burnham has earned the hate of the big and little bilboes but he is revered by thousands of Negro and white young people.

The Congress, which celebrates its 10th anniversary Feb. 21 in Birmingham, fights for everything Talmadge is against.

It is now engaged in a drive for 10,000 new members, planning a conference of Georgia youth leaders around the Talmadge issue, and preparing to send a delegation to the international youth festival to be

held in Prague this August.

THE DANIELS CASE

Though the Congress does not concern itself primarily with civil cases, it is now working on the case of Willie Daniels. Willie Daniels is one of the numberless Negro victims about whom little is heard.

Just about Christmas time last year, in Westfield, a small mining town outside of Birmingham, William Daniels, 21-year-old Negro veteran, went to the commissary store of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. to do some Christmas shopping. He left his young bride and a friend waiting outside.

In the overcrowded store, a white woman employe complained to the manager that Daniels has jostled her. Daniels, unaware of the incident, did his shopping and left. The manager meantime called the guard and the guard rushed out to Daniels. He asked him to step aside, which Daniels did. *Man Guard*

The guard took out his gun and shot Daniels to death.

As a result of pressure from the Congress, a special grand jury is being called next week to look into the case. Arthur Shore, the only practicing Negro attorney in Alabama, is handling the case.

So if you want to know what is going on in the South, get Burnham to tell you, and help fill the Congress kitty to carry on his work.



LOUIS BURNHAM

Fights Jimcrow

Back to Birmingham, where Negro youth leaders representing four Birmingham clubs held a big "Democracy Fights Back" rally at St. Paul's Methodist Church. Lead-speakers were two young high school students, a young school student, a young school teacher just fired for "insubordination" (read: union activity), and a young coal miner, who challenged the audience to join the fight to defend the unions as the only guarantee that young people won't have to drag through the hunger and shame of another depression.

Negro Youth Congress: A Southwide Workshop

New York City
BIRMINGHAM. If you take a high schools who writes the best special southern tour, starting at letter to the Governor and Legislature the busy national offices of the Down to New Orleans. The Southern Negro Youth Congress in SNYC Council is conducting a series of downtown Birmingham, you will very showing terrible housing conditions in which thousands of young Negro boys and girls are forced to live. Landlords won't talk to individuals, so SNYC has called tens of young Negro southerners to the citizenship, culture and happiness ants together to try some concerted demands. They are also meeting that is denied them.

First stop is Miami. The SNYC with the city Recreation Department Council just raised \$500 for build-ment to ask for parks and playing a recreational center for Negro grounds.

Over in Albany, Georgia, State youth. Members are fighting the white primary bill in the State College, SNYC wants to see that Legislature. They published every student is a registered voter. Of 342 potential voters 161 are already registered. They are going the bill, and offering a prize to the ready registered. They are going student from any of Miami's three after the other 181.

Pursuit of Democracy

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier-Examiner Sept. 1-25-47

THE fifteen young delegates of the Southern Negro Youth Congress who recently spent two days in Washington buttonholing members of Congress and Government officials are representative of a new leadership in the organization. For nearly ten years, SNYC has struggled to build up a mass following of Southern Negro youth, first from

offices in Richmond and now for several years from Birmingham, Ala. It has always had a small but devoted staff, and impressive advisory board, a burning enthusiasm and a dramatic cause. Yet these attributes have not added up to the kind of organizational success they usually spell out.

There was an X factor in SNYC's history that kept it stymied. In this instance, X, though it may have been unknown, was not unsuspected. Certainly it remained largely undiscussed publicly, and, what should have been a big, blooming grass roots movement has continued to be dwarfed and insecure.



Miss McKenzie

THE CHIEF leadership in SNYC has reposed in Dr. James Jackson, a graduate of the School of Pharmacy of Howard University, and his wife, Esther Cooper. Miss Cooper is a small, shy young woman, whose soft-spoken charm has never concealed either her ability or her drive. She was SNYC executive secretary, made the public appearances, organized and ran excellent annual conferences, and traveled abroad as a representative of American Negro youth.

Last fall, after SNYC had conducted an imaginative and highly successful Southern Youth Legislature at Columbia, S. C., both Miss Cooper and Dr. Jackson resigned. He stated that he was leaving the organization (in which he had worked selflessly for a decade) to accept a position with the Communist party and would be stationed in Detroit as Executive Director for the State of Michigan. Mrs. Jackson did not announce any political decisions. This development, however, brought SNYC's basic difficulty out into the open. Rarely has an organization endured, and survived, such a whispering campaign as has been conducted over SNYC. The red flag has been waved, but silently and discreetly, a circumstance which in itself is a tribute to the restraint of adult Negro leadership and to the fundamental justice of a fight on any level to liberate Southern Negro youth. An elaborate pretense has been made by everybody that the charges of Communist influence and ideology in the organization were false. Negro leader-

IT IS HEARTENING to think that these people, many of them educators, are now free to put their full support behind SNYC. It is exciting to consider that SNYC is also free to attract Negro youth on the basis of an appeal that does not dangerously multiply the doubts and fears already inherent in the Southern situation. There is the possibility, of course, that without the devotion and dynamism of the Jacksons, the organization will collapse. On the other hand, the youth of the South have an avenue through which they may express their belief in the regeneration of the South and their hope for personal fulfillment in that region. The new executive secretary, Louis E. Burnham, whose service with SNYC also extends over several years, states categorically that he does not embrace Communism and that he does have faith in the democratic formula as a way of life to aspire to in the South.

The purge that has taken place so bloodlessly in SNYC puts it squarely into the main stream of the new liberal thought and organizational development in America. The liberals have come at long last to the realization that they must alter the pattern of Communist influence, domination and spoliation of their organizations. They have got to face up to the fact that communism and democracy are not the same thing. "The pitfalls," said Max Lerner recently in a brilliant column in PM, "lie in failing to understand the difference between being non-Communist and anti-Communist and in falsely lumping Communist and Fascists together."

THERE IS NO reason why SNYC should not attain a membership of 20,000 within the year, except the reasons that lie within us when we are oppressed and without confidence in our ability to alter our condition in life. Thousands upon thousands of Negro youth are not free to decide whether they will live North or South. Circumstances will keep many in the South where they must wage a constant fight to avoid being inundated by the forces of violence and reaction that are so alive in that unhappy region today. In the keynote speech of SNYC's October meeting at Columbia, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois challenged Southern youth, black and white, to reclaim their rich, beautiful land for themselves and democracy. He placed upon their young shoulders a heavy burden, for the

Southern Youth Congress, Like Jacob, Wrestles With Red Devil, Comes Off Victor

Youth Congress Hits Clark's 'Hypocrisy'

BIRMINGHAM.—The Southern Negro Youth Congress has sharply denounced the Department of Justice for including its name on the recently published list of "subversive" organizations.

"The SNYC is singled out because in its 10-year history it has consistently refused, and refuses now, to participate in the political idiocy of witch-hunting and red-baiting," the SNYC's statement charges.

The statement further points to the bankruptcy of a government agency which places the SNYC, the organization of "the most ardent young Southern fighters against lynching," in the same category with the Ku Klux Klan and the Columbians. It exposed the hypocrisy of the Justice Department which in spite of assertions of concern over civil liberties, shows a record "of not one conviction in scores of instances of lynchings and mob violence and intimidation of Negro citizens and voters, especially veterans, in the South."

THE SNYC calls on all citizens, especially Negro Americans to be forewarned by Clark's action: "There can be no illusion concerning the direction in which the federal government is catapulting the nation. The administration now stands in the same mire with J. Parnell Thomas . . . and with the Bourbon Negro-hating John Rankin . . . The democratic path for Southern youth

NEW POST for Arthur G. Price is Special Projects Director of the Southern Negro Youth Congress. He is from Nashville, Tenn., and worked with the SNYC before joining the armed forces. During his service he attained the rank of captain.

lies in opposition to the policies of puny men of both major parties who have captured the helm of our national government."

SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS

Attorney General Tom Clark's list of organizations, which he labels as being "totalitarian, Fascist, Communist or subversive," trots out some strange bedfellows.

So strange are they, in fact, that we have asked him to explain further how he arrived at some of his selections.

Along with the Ku Klux Klan and the Columbians, Mr. Clark lists the Southern Negro Youth Congress, United Negro and Allied Veterans of America and the Council on African Affairs, to name a few. *Afro-American*

In supplying this list to the Loyalty Review Board, Mr. Clark defines "subversive" organizations as

1. Those which have adopted a policy advocating or approving the commission of acts of force or violence to deny others their rights under the Constitution, or *Baltimore*

2. Those seeking to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means. *Sat. 12-13-47*

It is understandable that Japanese and German-American organizations would operate in the interest of Japan and Germany, and we know that the KKK and the Columbians seek to prevent colored people from voting, holding office or otherwise enjoying the benefits of first-class citizenship.

But as far as we know, colored organizations have done nothing more violent or revolutionary than demanding the ouster of Bilbo and Rankin from Congress, the enactment of legislation to stop lynching, provision of equal work opportunities and the like. We, consequently, cannot see these organizations as subversive.

We will, therefore, be interested to learn Mr. Clark's justification for these listings. If he can convince us that these organizations are subversive, we should be among the first to create public sentiment in opposition to them.

Civil Rights Congress Official

Flays Atty.-Gen. Tom C. Clark

Nashville, Tenn. New York—Geore Marshall, chairman of the Board of the Civil Rights Congress, has issued a statement protesting against the action of Attorney General Tom Clark in listing the congress and many other organizations as "Subversive."

He says the U. S. Attorney General's action is similar to that of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer who was in the Wilson Administration. He says of Clark's action that: *Feb. 11-19-47*

"Instead of J. Edgar Hoover sweeping down into organizations in the dead of the night, dragging to jail thousands of men and women without a semblance of legality, we have in the latter-day version of the United States Attorney General issuing by ukase a list of 'subversive' organizations from which the American people are expected to scatter in fear and revulsion.

"The purpose of this entire move is to shut the mouths and minds of Americans to a discussion of the vital public issues involving peace or war, inflation and the solution of economic and social problems of

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Several non-white groups, as well as interracial organizations that fight for minority rights, were listed Thursday as "subversive" by Attorney General Tom Clark in the current drive to oust "disloyal" workers from Government service.

The list, submitted to the Civil Service Commission, followed closely that compiled by the Thomas-Rankin un-American Activities Committee, but with the addition of a few groups such as the Ku Klux Klan and Columbians.

Sat. 12-13-47 Those Named
Organizations described as "subversive" included the National Negro Congress, Council on African Affairs, United Negro and Allied Veterans, Southern Negro Youth Conference, and the George Washington Carver School, New York.

Interracial organizations fighting militantly for rights of colored citizens, or in which colored persons have leading roles, include the American Youth for Democracy, Civil Rights Congress, International Workers Order, National Committee to Win the Peace, as well as a number of schools described as "adjuncts of the Communist party."

12-13-47

'Subversive'
Afro-American
Groups Listed
Baltimore
by Clark *32*

BEAUTICIANS SET

32 World Memphis, Tenn.

FOR FLORIDA MEET

Fri. 2-21-47

Headed by Mrs. Allura Stams, first vice-president of the United Beauty School Owners and Teachers Association, approximately 20 Memphis beauticians will attend the first annual meeting of the organization at Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida, Feb. 27th thru March 2nd. Meeting concurrently with the Association will be delegates to the newly formed Alpha Phi Omega Sorority and Fraternity. This society is composed of beauticians and will serve to enhance the beauty culture trade through well-planned events projects, notably scholarships.

Serving as official hostess to the delegation will be Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president emerita of Bethune-Cookman college. It was through the inspiration of Doctor Bethune that both the association and The Alpha Phi Omega Sorority-Fraternity was established.

Plans have been made to give a course of instruction in the latest methods of teaching hair styling, permanent waving, cold curling and newest methods of teacher training courses during the session. Marjorie Stewart Joyner, of Chicago, president of the Association, stated.

Teacher Training Courses in the Seminar will be offered under supervision of Madam Joyner. She will have as her assistants Madame Mae Garriss, of New York; Mrs. Stams, of Memphis; Madame T. B. Boyd, of Nashville; Madame Ruby Trimble of Detroit; Madame Libby Strange of Chattanooga; Madame Ruth Jackson of Birmingham, Ala. Madame Hattie Roarch of Dallas, Texas; Madame Ella Pawley, of Philadelphia, Pa.; and Madame Beatrice S. Woodland of Washington, D. C.

All registered teachers of beauty culture courses are invited to attend the convention at Daytona Beach. President Joyner asserted that the school owners and teachers as well as representatives of chapters of the new sorority-fraternity are expected to bring or send gifts and cash to Dr. Bethune in order to help on the building fund for a Girl's Dormitory that the beauticians have promised to build in appreciation to the noted educator for her outstanding work in the

field of social welfare, education, and as an organizer. Jan. 2, 1947

Beauticians Hold Meeting at Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier Bethune-Cookman College

Sat. 3-1-47

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—(ANP)—Bethune-Cookman College will be host to the first annual convention of the United Beauty School Owners and Teachers Association here Feb. 27-March 2. Main feature of the meet will be a seminar giving instruction to registered teachers of beauty culture and beauty shop-owners on the latest methods of beauty culture and teacher training.

Headed by Madame Marjorie Stewart Joyner, the association will furnish courses of instruction in the latest methods of hair styling, permanent waving and cold curling. Mrs. Joyner will be assisted by such other national teachers as Mes. Mae Garriss, New York; Allura Stams, Memphis; T. B. Boyd, Nashville; Tuby Trimble, Detroit; Libby Strange, Chattanooga; Ruth Jackson, Birmingham; Hattie Roark, Dallas; Ella Pawley, Philadelphia, and Beatrice S. Woodland, Washington.

NEW PROGRAM

The teacher-training program was devised to fit instructors in beauty culture to qualify with provisions of a new law which will provide, if passed, that a minimum of either 1,500 or 2,100 hours are required for licensing of beauticians or teachers. Certificates will be awarded to all beauticians who attend the seminar and pass the courses of instruction.

The beauticians' Greek letter organizations, Alpha Phi Omega sorority and fraternity, will meet with the association during the convention, and will participate in the seminar with beauty culturists. In addition, the association is hurrying up its gift contribution drive toward aiding Bethune-Cookman's building fund for a new girls' dormitory.



Chicago, Ill. December Sat. 4-19-47
 MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL BOARD of the Selected Morticians' Association met recently at Tulsa, Okla., to complete plans for the national convention of the Association to be held in Cleveland during August. In all there were 100 in attendance traveling to Tulsa in two special room cars chartered for ten days. The party stopped off in Chicago and were entertained by the Illinois Selected Morticians at the Morris Eat Shop and at Forest Park, Ill., by the association there. From Chicago they journeyed to Cleveland where they were entertained by local members of the national association. The pictured members of the board are: seated (left to right): C. P. Hayes, Richmond, Va., former national president; Handy Beckett, Philadelphia, Pa., national treasurer; Mrs. P. M. Pughsley, Tampa, Fla.; O. P. Childs, Richmond, Va., chairman of the board of directors; George Gaines, Pittsburgh, executive secretary, and Theodore Hawes, Chicago, secretary of the board of directors; standing (left to right) C. N. Horton, Washington, D. C.; Charles Crook, Chicago; Henry Payne, New York City; John Delaney, Cincinnati; Charles Law, Baltimore, Md., national recording secretary; B. Crittinger, Cincinnati, and Robert H. Miller, president of the association.